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Soviet Army Closes In on Nikolaev; Churchill Decrees Isolation of Eire; President to Speed Draft of Fathers

Executive order being prepared to halt indiscriminate cancellation of deferments.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 14—Three significant developments in the operation of the draft, affecting both the size of the accumulating invasion army and vital war production, were in the making today.

A revised presidential order is being prepared aimed to halt indiscriminate cancellation of occupational deferments and to speed the drafting of fathers who are not included in a new list of "critical industries" which is now under preparation.

The War Department is acting to remove occupation deferments for all except a few hundred of its 8,500 employees in the 22-25 year group. It is voiding all deferments for its 18-21 year-old employees in October.

Finally, for the first time since Pearl Harbor, industry is beginning to experience a net loss in its working force, according to the latest figures compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the War Manpower Commission.

Production Crisis Seen

This fact lies behind the appeal of Donald Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, and Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commissioner, in advising the White House that an acute production crisis is threatened by the wholesale cancellation of occupational deferments held by employees in key war plants.

Mr. Nelson and Mr. McNutt contend that the draft boards interpreted the presidential order of Jan. 26 as a license to continue favoring fathers, supplying a large proportion of the men needed to fill their quotas from the ranks of nonfathers holding occupational deferments as key men.

Presidential clarification would have its effect on the separate deferment policy being followed for Government employees—a policy which has been so tough that some officials have expressed apprehension that the orderly operation of the Government is being jeopardized.

Authorization to Mr. McNutt and Mr. Nelson to set up machinery for the designation of certain

Continued on Page 12, Column 5

Prime Minister sees Britain duty-bound to end peril to Allies in German spying.

LONDON, March 14 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill declared today that restrictions on travel to Eire are "the first step in a policy designed to isolate Great Britain from Southern Ireland, and also to isolate Southern Ireland from the outer world during the critical period now approaching."

"If a catastrophe were to occur to the Allied armies which could be traced to the retention of German and Japanese representatives in Dublin, a gulf would be opened between Great Britain on one hand and Southern Ireland on the other which even generations would not bridge," he told the House of Commons.

Mr. Churchill declared the British Government had been consulted throughout by the United States on the Washington request that Eire close German and Japanese Consulates—and "gave the American approach full support."

Continuing the Prime Minister said:

"The initiative in this matter was taken by the United States Government because of the danger to the American armed forces from the presence of Axis missions in Dublin. The British Government, however, were consulted throughout by the United States Government and gave the American approach full support.

Stronger Action Needed

"We have for some time past taken a number of measures to minimize the dangers arising from a substantial disservice to the Allied cause involved in the retention by Mr. de Valera's Government of the German Minister and Japanese Consul with their staffs in Dublin.

"The time has now come when these measures must be strengthened, and the restrictions on travel to Ireland announced in the press yesterday are the first step in a policy designed to isolate Great Britain from Southern Ireland and also to isolate Ireland from the outer world during the critical period which now is approaching.

"I need scarcely to say how painful it is to us to take such measures in view of the large numbers of Irishmen who are fighting so bravely in our armed forces and the many deeds of personal heroism by which they have kept alive the martial honor of the Irish race.

"No one, I think, can reproach us for precipitancy. No nation in the world would have been so patient. In view, however, of the fact that both British and Dominion lives and the lives of the soldiers of our Allies are imperiled, we are bound to do our utmost to obtain effective security for the forthcoming operations.

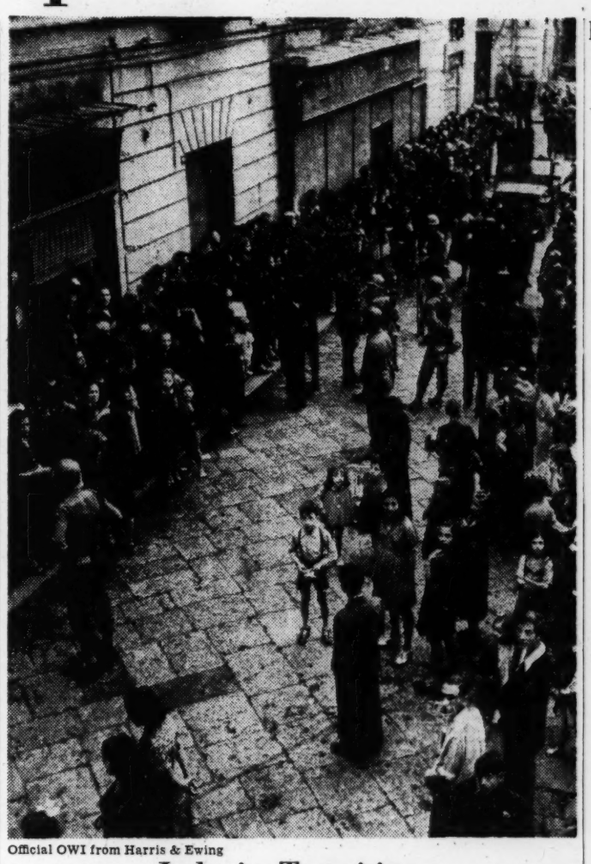
Must Safeguard Troops

"There is also the future to consider. If a catastrophe were to occur to the Allied armies which could be traced to the retention of the German and Japanese representatives in Dublin, a gulf would be opened between Great Britain on the one hand and Southern Ireland on the other which even generations would not bridge.

"The British Government would also be held accountable to the people of the United States if it could be shown that we had in any way failed to do everything in our power to safeguard their troops."

A high authority expressed the

Continued on Page 6, Column 5



Official OWI from Harris & Ewing

Italy in Transition

From a distance the problem of Italy is labeled "politics." But at close range it quickly becomes one of "people." The Allies, stepping into the void left by Fascism, have been called on to supply everything from temporary government to food.

British force crosses Chindwin in Burma; Japanese routed in Bougainville.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Russian forces are closing in on Nikolaev, to which Moscow reports the Germans are withdrawing at many points in disorder.

At the same time, Russian troops, according to the German Radio, crossed the middle Bug River and were presumably less than 50 miles from the Bessarabian border.

Yesterday's capture of the port of Kherson, which brings General Malinovsky's army to the west side of the Dnieper mouth, virtually makes the port of Nikolaev untenable and the prospect is growing rapidly that German troops in the south may be forced across the Rumanian border.

Some 90 miles west of where the Russian troops now stand is the great port of Odessa. Presumably Hitler will make every effort to defend this port, for it is the gateway to Rumania and the Rumanian oil fields of Ploesti, which form the main bulwark of the whole German line in the south.

Turkish reports that every available Rumanian vessel had been ordered to Odessa suggests that German evacuation may be contemplated. However, if the Germans have sufficient reserves, they undoubtedly will attempt to retain their hold at Odessa.

General Malinovsky seems to have made a rapid dash down into Kherson along the west bank of the Dnieper, while pontoon bridges were thrown across the mouth of the river for the Russians to enter from the east. The rapidity of these moves would indicate the Germans already had begun to evacuate the port.

Nearly 400 miles to the north, heavy Russian attacks at both Tarnopol and Proskurov show that Marshal Zhukov is throwing every effort into capturing these two points on the Odessa-Lwow railroad.

While the Italian front remained inactive and threw out hints of continuing so for another week or more, the air offensive in the West was resumed. A heavy night attack by RAF Halifax bombers was made on Le Mans in North France, a communications center for the invasion coast. Le Mans is 115 miles southwest of Paris and is a distributing center for material to all points of the North French coast. At the same time Mosquito bombers renewed attacks on Frankfurt.

Meanwhile, General Stilwell continues his triumphant progress in North Burma, where British troops have crossed the Chindwin River. The move evidently is intended to prepare for an attack on Japanese headquarters at Myitkyina, in order to clear the Japanese out of North Burma and open the way to supplies from India to China.

The Chindwin crossing is at the northern end of the Japanese line. Buthedaung, which the Allies captured the previous day, is at the southern end.

In the Pacific, strong Japanese attempts to rush the Empress Augusta bridgehead on Bougainville in the Solomons, have been crushed with heavy losses to the Japanese.

Stalin's Shift to Badoglio Upsets Italian Leftists

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP)—Secretary of State Hull said today that Moscow's decision to exchange Ambassadors with the Badoglio Government in Italy is one of the kind of things that probably will be occurring everywhere in Europe as the war goes on.

The Secretary did not explain what he meant. Asked whether the United States also would exchange Ambassadors with the Badoglio regime, Mr. Hull replied that the Government hadn't come to that question yet.

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 14—The Soviet Government's action in according full diplomatic recognition to the government of Premier Badoglio in Italy shows that Britain, Russia and the United States, although moving in the same direction are not always in step.

Premier Stalin's decision to

Continued on Page 9, Column 2

By Ronald Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

SOMEWHERE IN ITALY, March 14—Establishment of direct diplomatic relations between the Royal Italian Government and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—announced late last night—comes at a time when red is more prominent than ever before in the pattern of the slowly changing political kaleidoscope in Liberated Italy.

The Left Wing parties—Communists, Socialists, and members of the "Action" organization—are making a strong bid now for increased support, cashing in on the widespread dislike among the general run of Italians for the administrative setup the Allies are sponsoring.

They are claiming more and more to speak with the voice of the people of the Naples region which has by far the densest populated area behind the Allied lines. And they are making the most of

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

British Coal Strike Eased; Churchill Shuns Compulsion

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 14 — Despite some sharp pressure on the British Government to take a firmer hand in the South Wales coal strike, the Churchill Administration still shuns the use of any forceful measures such as taking over the affected mines.

In the House of Commons today the Prime Minister asked for Parliamentary support for the Government on the coal question and for postponement of any Government statement or debate.

Meanwhile, some 65,000 of Britain's 100,000 striking miners have returned to work, according to Alf Davies, Vice-President of the South Wales Miners Federation, who declared that "the situation was improving."

Labor quarters in London are hopeful that the strike will soon be settled, though it is admitted that the situation in Welsh coal areas is still confused and disturbing.

Majority Backs Return

Miners' leaders who have opposed the strike all along have now got a majority vote in favor of a return to work. Voting is 60,963 to go back to work; 43,248 to stay out.

Union officials are striving to get the men to accept the majority vote. But local loyalties—waiting to see what miners in the next valley are going to do—has still hindered general return to the pits.

The big issue which is being faced here is whether organized labor is getting out of hand—whether, as some more conservative opinion here sees it, "anarchy is getting loose and the very authority of the state is being flagrantly challenged."

It isn't Britain alone which has been facing this problem. Australian coal miners in New South Wales were out on strike for more than a month, with a loss of some 230,000 tons of coal and have just returned today to the pits. Prime Minister John Curtin threatened to resign because of

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Electronic Express: Across U. S. in Hour

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 14—Aboard an "Electronic Express," travelers leaving here would reach Chicago in half an hour and the Pacific Coast in an hour, according to Dr. Irving Langmuir, natural scientist who has won the Nobel prize for his researches.

Writing in "Mechanix Illustrated Magazine," Dr. Langmuir says "there is no fundamental reason why we could not travel at a speed of 2,000 to 5,000 miles an hour through a vacuum tube in which electronically controlled air-tight vehicles are magnetically suspended in space."

In agriculture, Dr. Langmuir envisions an orchard operated entirely without workers, in which fruit-bearing trees can be cultivated, and the fruit picked by machines operated and controlled electronically.

Russia:

Germans Expected To Evacuate Odessa

Every available ship in Rumania's Black Sea ports has been rushed to Odessa, an Istanbul, Turkey, dispatch said.

The Istanbul dispatch, based on information from Sofia, suggested the Germans were preparing to evacuate Odessa by sea.

Following up Premier Stalin's announcement March 13 of the capture of Kherson, 90 miles east of Odessa, the German High Command's communiqué said that base had been evacuated "in the course of planned disengagement move-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Child-Labor Project Hit; Finns Get Stern Answer; Knox: 12 Ships Daily in '44

The World's Day—March 14, 1944

Boston: Investigator Hits Summer-Work Plan

Objections to 15-year-old Boston high school girls going to summer work camps on Connecticut tobacco plantations were voiced by Miss Margaret Wiesman, Executive Secretary of the Consumers' League of Massachusetts, a pioneer investigator into this Connecticut angle of the Child-labor problem. [Page 2.]

More than 45,000 New Hampshire voters were expected to turn out today for annual town meetings and the Presidential primary, first in the nation for election of delegates to the 1944 Republican and Democratic National Conventions.

Collection of $1,891,000, or 56.1 per cent of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter's goal of $3,367,000 in the national 1944 Red Cross drive, was announced today at local headquarters.

Appreciation of the production job of American war workers was voiced by Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, at a conference he had in Boston this morning with some 25 of the top leaders of organized labor in this section.

In Europe: Finns Get a Few Days to Reconsider

Soviet Russia was understood to have given Finland a few more days to accept its original terms for an armistice in a stern answer to a Finnish request to negotiate the peace, a Stockholm dispatch said. [First Page, Second Section.]

Gen. Draja Mihailovic is accused of having concluded an agreement with Bulgaria "for co-operation against the Yugoslav Army of Liberation." The Free Yugoslav Radio makes the accusation, claiming that documents concerning the agreement were found on Chetniks captured by Marshal Broz's (Tito's) Partisans.

Closing of the Turkish-Syrian border is reported by the German-controlled Vichy Radio which claims that the action has been taken "because large military maneuvers are under way."

Four safe conduct vessels have arrived in Gotenborg with cargoes from South America and Mexico, under provision of the new agreement with Germany whereby safe conduct is granted to Swedish vessels again after a lapse of several months when such assurance was suspended. The American Swedish News Exchange which makes the announcement also reported arrival of a Swedish Red Cross ship at Piraeus, Greece.

German Ambassador to the Vatican has been asked to explain the recent arrest in France of August Cardinal Hlond, according to the Swiss Telegraph Agency. The Vatican is also reported to have demanded release of the Cardinal, who is Primate of Poland.

Washington: Knox Estimates Dozen Ships a Day

The United States Fleet will receive nearly a dozen new ships a day in 1944, it was estimated by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox. Nearly 500,000 more officers and men are needed to man the new craft in the expanding Fleet, it was pointed out. [Page 3.]

A soldiers' vote bill, permitting the use of a curtailed Federal ballot only with the states' permission, was passed by the Senate, 47 to 31, and sent to the House. [Page 12.]

National: Gripsholm Due in N. Y. Tomorrow

The diplomatic exchange ship Gripsholm is to arrive in New York tomorrow about noon or later, instead of at 8 a. m., it was announced. It brings home 663 repatriates from Germany and France.

Representatives of the 58 unions of the Confederated Unions of America will meet in Chicago on April 2 to consider means of gaining representation on the National War Labor Board, it was announced in Detroit by Matthew Smith, Confederation President.

Americas: Telephone Strike Called in Mexico

A strike of 1,751 employees of the Mexican Telephone Company shut off service to 80,000 telephones in Mexico, it was announced in Mexico City. The two other companies in Mexico continued service. Employees demanded a 35 per cent increase in pay.

Canada: Joint Economic Committees to Dissolve

Canada and the United States have agreed to dissolve the joint economic committees which were established in 1941 to harmonize price controls, Prime Minister Mackenzie King announced in Ottawa. Other agencies are now doing the work of the committees, Mr. King explained.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

Boy Bond-Selling Ace of New Jersey Promised Ride in U. S. Army Bomber

CALDWELL, N. J., March 14 (AP)—A famous Flying Fortress, "Hell's Angels," and seven members of its crew visited Caldwell yesterday on the first leg of a 30-day nation-wide tour of war plants, and 10-year-old Carl J. Buehler was glad to see the plane.

The youngster wrote to President Roosevelt to ask for a ride in a bomber in return for selling bonds, and the War Department arranged for the lad to make a routine flight from the Caldwell-Wright airport.

Young Buehler wrote the President:

"I am very happy to let you know I made good on my promise to you that I would sell $50,000 in War Bonds in the Fourth War Loan drive. My total sales up to now are $87,909. . . .

"I hate to bother you while you are having so much trouble with the Republicans, but don't worry, I had trouble with them, too. I can't even get our Republican Mayor or the commissioners, except one or two, out to my bond rallies, but I went over the top anyway."

Capt. Irl Baldwin, Yakima, Wash., first pilot to fly the plane in combat, and Capt. John R. Johnston, Orlando, Fla., its last combat pilot, will alternate as pilot during the tour. Accompanying them will be six members of the ship's ground crew, although only five were at Caldwell because Sergeant Ernest H. Touhey of Wichita, Kan., got lost in a New York subway and did not arrive in time at Newark Airport, the jumping-off place.

The plane completed 48 missions over Germany, France, and the Low Countries.

A-Card Gas Ration Cut to Two Gallons In Western States

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP)—Reduction of the basic A gasoline ration from three to two gallons a week in the Midwest and Far West, effective March 22, was announced today by the Office of Price Administration.

At the same time, the B supplementary ration ceiling on the Pacific Coast will be trimmed from 460 to 400 miles a month.

No change is scheduled for any of the present rations in the 17 East Coast states and the District of Columbia, already on an A-card allotment of two gallons a week.

As in all previous announcements concerning gasoline rationing, the term "Midwest" was used to include the Midsouth states, where Midwest regulations apply.

Waste Paper Collection

Reading—today.

Halifax Warns Against Nazi Peace Feelers

British Envoy at Chamber luncheon says disaster lies in the way of any compromise.

Warning against "an intense German political offensive" designed to split the United Nations and to win a compromise peace which he called "the way of disaster," Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, addressed members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at a luncheon at the Copley Plaza Hotel today.

The capacity audience also heard Eric A. Johnston, President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, predict that business will be offered far greater opportunities after the war than ever before, and promise new inventions, processes and developments unheard of heretofore.

Lord Halifax, taking a firm stand against a compromise peace, cautioned that the Germans will say, "Why not make a reasonable peace now and save further needless bloodshed?"

Should the military leaders of Germany accept the unpleasant fact of military failure, said Lord Halifax, "they will go on to the defensive because they can do nothing else, but they will strive to make every Allied advance as expensive as possible.

"Germany will try to make us pay in blood and tears for every mile of ground we gain," said Lord Halifax. "And with this fierce resistance will go an intense political offensive. They will admit they have lost the war, but will point to the casualties that it is still in the German power to inflict if we insist on fighting it through. And they will ask our peoples what they can expect to gain by that.

"You cannot hope, it will be said, to exterminate 70,000,000 or 80,000,000 Germans; we have all got to live together somehow after this war; the whole world has had a lesson it will never forget.

Lies Disaster

"That is the sort of thing they will say; and that way—the way of compromise—lies disaster.

"I think our people will see this, for they have learned too much to be taken in by smooth words; but there is no harm in being forewarned.

"If they cannot get away with that, our enemies will use a different approach . . . to drive a wedge between the Allies."

Asserting that the paramount need "both for victory and after victory" is that the United States and the British Commonwealth and Empire "should understand each other and get along together,"

Continued on Page 4, Column 3

Dairymen Criticize Subsidies As in Category of Doles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 14—Many New York dairymen dislike the whole subsidy idea because it appears to be a dole rather than a fair price for their product, Chester C. Dumond, State Commissioner of Agriculture, declared at the opening of the Northeastern Dairy Conference here today.

They are confused, too, about the causes of inflation, and somewhat alarmed about reclassification of farm workers for Selective Service, Mr. Dumond told the 300 delegates meeting to review the effects of Governmer.. regulations on dairy production in 13 eastern states from Maine to West Virginia.

British Experience Cited

Mr. Dumond, admitting some confusion on his part as to the causes of inflation, posed the question:

"Is a consumer's bank balance an asset, while in a farmer's pocket, paid by the user of his products, an inflationary threat? Or why is the same amount of money paid direct to the farmer by the Federal Government not inflationary? Farmers are confused and so am I."

Discussing the drafting of farm workers, he declared that calling all slackers is a good thing, but added that there was serious danger "that in their fervor to fill the ranks, boards may not give full weight to that item of experience."

The State Commissioner recalled that the British had learned too late that farm boys were irreplaceable, and warned of another danger, notably failure on the part of the public to realize that an experienced farmer can render his best service in growing food might mean the attachment of an unjust stigma to the farm boy.

Executive Orders Hit

Observing that there had been considerable discussion about a bill to permit the standardization of milk on the farm or in milk plants, Mr. Dumond said that "the greatest asset we have in recommending the use of fresh, whole, milk is that it is a natural product as it comes from the cow."

Another speaker during the morning sessions, Charles W. Holman, told the producers that for the past decade—before the war as well as during it—this country has been moving away "from government by law to government by super-bureaucratic regulations."

This trend, he said, has been accelerated under the War Powers Act and the arrogation of power in executive orders. Mr. Holman is the Secretary of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation, a powerful dairymen's organization with offices in Washington.

As a specific instance of what he styled "bureaucratic control," he cited the presidential executive orders setting aside the Price Control Act and the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act, thus nullifying congressional intent to per-

Continued on Page 12, Column 8

Rumania Sends Peace Envoy To Cairo for Talk With Allies

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 14—As Prince Barbu Stirbey, Rumanian elder statesman, hastens to Cairo to contact the Allies and as further Russian advances bring the war to Rumania's gates, it is evident that both the Rumanian Government and people are seeking a way to withdraw from the war before catastrophe overwhelms their country.

[The Associated Press said Prince Stirbey, former Premier of Rumania, was traveling on a special pass granted by the British Government to present a Rumanian peace bid to Allied authorities in Cairo. He arrived in Ankara today.]

One Vital Question

Whatever their differences in social position and political and economic outlook, most Rumanians long have been filled with concern over the problems of getting out of the war. But now, these become practical issues.

To the rich Rumanian idling his time in the gay cafés of Bucharest or to the peasant living mainly on millet and sour milk in the countryside, that great question is, how can Rumania be free from the Germans, avoid occupation by the Russians, and deal with the hostile Hungarians? In other words, how

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

Curtin Refuses to Ask U. S. to Cut Army Pay

By the Associated Press

Canberra, Australia
March 14

Prime Minister John Curtin today refused a Parliament member's request to ask the United States Government to reduce the pay of American soldiers in Australia to the Australian soldiers' level.

"It is not a matter which properly falls within the Australian Government's jurisdiction," he said. "I do not think the United States Government would welcome such a recommendation."

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Weather Predictions

Cloudy

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Bricker Has High Praise For Bay State Governor

Obviously encouraged about the future of the Republican Party and radiating confidence in a G. O. P. victory in November, Gov. John W. Bricker prepared to terminate his New England tour tonight following a dinner speech in Springfield before the Employers Association of Massachusetts.

In a statement issued as he left Boston today, Governor Bricker voiced high praise for Governor Saltonstall, his Boston host.

"The ability of your distinguished Governor, who has done so much during his three terms here to establish a confidence on the part of the public in their State Government, is recognized across the nation," Governor Bricker said.

"He is known as a man of proven leadership, ability, breadth of division, and courage. Because of the splendid administration of such Republican governors as Leverett Saltonstall, there has come a new confidence and faith in the leadership of the Republican Party and the nation is now looking to the Republican Party to free it from the shackles of the New Deal and to solve the tremendous problems that face our country.

Many G. O. P. Governors

"It was only a few years ago when there were only eight Republican Governors in the country. Today 26 Governors of the States of the Union are Republicans. They represent a great portion of the industrial strength of the nation and about two thirds of the population.

"The rapid increase in Republican Governors shows that the people have been anxious to improve their State government and the time is now at hand when the people are going to provide a housecleaning in their national government.

"I am greatly encouraged from the Party viewpoint, by my visit here. I am convinced that the people of New England, like those of other States, are going to join in defeating the New Deal."

Here to win support in his quest for the Republican nomination for President, the three-time chief executive of Ohio said he had not received any pledges from candidates for delegate to the Republican National Convention, but reiterated his belief that "the choice of the convention will win."

At a conference in Governor Saltonstall's office yesterday afternoon Governor Bricker told Boston newsmen that he was taking back to Ohio a great deal of encouragement for the future of the Republican Party.

Issues Analyzed

"I find the people are discussing and analyzing issues," the Governor said. "I find that this section is giving its first attention to the conduct of the war."

Asked by a reporter to enlarge on his pronouncement that the country needs a "dynamic economy," Governor Bricker said "it means an economy of full production, encouraging business, setting the people free by releasing them from Governmental reports and investigations. We must draw the line between public interest and private interest in Government."

Concerning issues of the 1944 campaign Governor Bricker listed near the top taxation and "the restoration of Congress to its proper sphere in government." He called for the defeat of the New Deal and an end to absolutism, centralization and the domination of the people.

In reply to a question as to how he proposed to reduce the national debt if elected the Ohioan said: "There will have to be a heavy tax program following the war. The debt will be between 200 and 300 billions and the interest on that debt will be between 5 and 7 billions."

Asked for his opinion on Wendell L. Willkie's idea of taxing heavily now to pay for the war as it progresses Governor Bricker said that Mr. Willkie's $16,000,000,000 tax bill was excessive.

"I believe in taxing as heavily as necessary to finance the war but I am in favor of cutting the cost of Federal Government." He added that he would accomplish the latter by eliminating all functions which are not properly a part of the war program.

Many Should Be Fired

Referring to the 3,500,000 persons employed by the Federal Government, Governor Bricker said that hundreds of thousands should be fired so that the personnel in public service will be comparable to the services rendered.

Liberty Ships to Bear Names Of Six Native New Englanders

War Activities in New England

Liberty ships bearing the names of six native New Englanders who have distinguished themselves in various fields ranging from opera to navigation will be launched shortly in four shipbuilding centers throughout the United States, it was announced today by the Maritime Commission in Washington.

The ships are being built now in the Permanente Metals Corporation Yards, Richmond, Calif.; the New England Shipbuilding Corporation Yards, Portland, Maine; Houston Shipbuilding Yards, Houston, Texas, and the Delta Shipbuilding Company Yards at New Orleans, La. They are part of a new group of 28 Liberty ships now under construction for mass launchings soon.

Assigned to the Permanente yards are the names of Wallace Farrington, native of Orono, Maine, former Governor of Hawaii and publisher of the Honolulu Star Bulletin, and Benjamin Waterhouse, native of Newport, R. I., former surgeon in charge of the United States Marine Hospital in Boston.

Assigned to Delta is Charles W. Wooster, New Haven, Conn., former sea pilot during the war of 1812 who captured 25 prize ships.

The New England Corporation is building ships named after Hadley F. Brown, of Patten, Maine, shipbuilder at Fore River and Hog Island yards; George Eldridge, native of Chatham, Mass., first chartmaker of Atlantic Coast; Elijah Kellogg, native of Portland, Maine, pastor of Mariner's Church and chaplain of Sailor's Home, Boston, from 1855 to 1867; Lillian Nordica, native of Farmington, Maine, noted opera star who passed on in 1914.

Lost in Shuffle

Staff Sergeant John B. Zealor of Roxbury, Conn., is another who has been waiting for the Army to call him.

On a furlough until he heard from the Army with "further orders," Sergeant Zealor is still on his aunt's farm today, not having heard from the Army after more than 13 months.

Due to a bookkeeping mix-up, he was given a 13-month furlough upon returning from overseas. Not being released from the service, he could obtain no civilian employment. So, "bored and broke," he regards his furlough as a siege of idleness from which he hopes the Army will rescue him soon.

A Flight Leader

Capt. Stanley F. Walden, Jr., of Greenville, Maine, is one of the flight leaders in the famous squadron which shot down 47 Japanese aircraft since the first of the year to take the lead spot in the 13th AAF Fighter Command.

Captain Walden shot down his first Zero Jan. 28. He is authorized to wear the Air Medal with one Oak Cluster. Before going to the South Pacific he was stationed at Hawaii. He obtained some of his early schooling at Newton High School, Newton, Mass., and at Kimball Union Academy, Cornish, New Hampshire.

The fighter squadron to which Captain Walden is attached is credited with a complete toll of 163 Japanese planes since the war began, and its record is being constantly stepped up in tempo.

Captain Walden has a cousin, Edwin S. Walden, in the 13th AAF Air Depot, and a sister, Miss Winifred Walden, a secretary on the staff of The Christian Science Monitor.

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Official United States Navy

Frances E. Herman of Brookline, Youngest of Five Children in Service

To Lieut. Paul H. Herman, of the First Naval District, who has been on destroyer duty for the past three years in European and African waters, came the unusual distinction yesterday of swearing his sister, Frances Elizabeth, into the Waves. Both are children of Otto J. Herman, 19 Edgehill Road, Brookline. Their three brothers are in service: Otto, Jr., now a lieutenant (j. g.) on an aircraft carrier in the Pacific; Robert, in the United States Army, and Philip, an ensign in the United States Coast Guard. Frances, who is a graduate of Radcliffe College, recently was employed as a chemist in a war plant. She will leave for officer's training at Northampton shortly.

Around the Corner

Leave it to the American gob to solve his problem in any part of the world especially if he wants to establish contact with home. All he needs to find his way around is his own vociferous voice.

An example of this resourcefulness was related recently by Robert Allen MacSwain, U. S. N. Ship's Cook 3/C, who has just returned to Hingham from a trip "somewhere." He told how his ship landed "somewhere" in Italy. No sooner had it tied up than a bunch of American boys rushed on board each yelling, "Anbody on board from Cohasset?" "Anybody here from Boston?" "Anybody from Quincy?" "Anybody from Hingham?" This last call resulted in someone saying that there was a fellow from Hingham down in the cook's galley. Down went Robert Earl Wilson, U. S. N., Diver, Carpenter's Mate, 2/C, who is from Hingham. Diver Wilson has been across ever since he got his diver's training on the raising of the Normandie. He soon found Corporal MacSwain, who was a schoolmate in Hingham. Corporal MacSwain brought back word to the diver's mother, Mrs. Frank Wilson of Hingham, that her son was fine and fit and having a grand time Mrs. Wilson asked what they did, and Cook MacSwain said, "I cooked him the finest steak dinner you ever saw."

"Why? Was he hungry?" asked Mrs. Wilson.

"No," said Cook MacSwain, "he looked as though he had plenty to eat, but I had to do something for him and that was the best thing I could think of for the minute."

Kiss Wraps in Demand

In these stern wartime days the Package Machinery Company in Springfield is manufacturing equipment for wrapping all sorts of military supplies, from army field rations to clothes pins for WAC girls. But the most popular machine of all just now—judging by the number of orders received—takes care of wrapping up kisses, of the candy kind. At least that's what we hear by way of the company's president, George A. Mohlman. "We receive more orders for machines that turn out individually wrapped candy pieces than for any other one product," he said. "And the same was true during the last war." Apparently the demand for candy kisses is huge in days when they are the only variety—except crosses on the bottom of letters—that can be sent to servicemen, and women.

By a Staff Artist

Still Some Clothespins

Here's one you can pin on your clothes line.

Shortage in some suburban stores of the little wooden holders of the family's Monday wash, brought a mention of the fact to an apartment-house dweller in Boston who was certain there were plenty in a neighborhood store.

Yes, you guessed it, the city storekeeper was glad to get rid of his complete stock—four packages—of clothes pins which long had gathered dust on his shelves.

'Boston Is Wonderful'

That Britain is a rugged place, and ergo, the British are rugged people, was proved to a reporter in a small way this week. One chill morning she met an Englishman who had just come to our shores. He said Beacon Hill, where the interview took place, looked much like English cities.

"Boston is wonderful," he said. "It has so much sunshine!" And he crossed to the window and pulled it up all the way to let the sunshine in, while the reporter ruggedly snuggled down in her winter coat for the interview.

The Unusual in Service

A fine-looking Negro was running the passenger elevator in the Back Bay station. Throwing open the door he said with dignity and gentleness, "Gilt Edge Express! There is no hurry, ladies and gentlemen. Take your time. I will be right back and make as many trips as necessary."

The travelers rushed into the elevator and it was quickly filled. Speaking courteously to those still wishing to enter, he assured them, "I will be right back."

On the train level as the elevator was emptied he cautioned each one, "Step down gently. It is not necessary to hurry."

To ears more accustomed to the brusque yells and shouts of other cities it was very pleasing.

The woman who was the last out of the elevator turned to the elevator man and said, "You are a good shepherd to the sheep."

"Thank you, Madam."

"And who is your shepherd?"

"The Lord is my Shepherd."

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, etc.—Book No. 3 Brown stamps "Y" and "Z" valid through March 20, and retain their values of 1, 2, 5, and 8 points each. Book No. 4 Red stamps A8, B8, C8, D8, E8, and F8, now valid through May 20, and worth 10 points each regardless of numbers printed on them. Red tokens and brown one-point stamps may be used as change.

Sugar—Stamp 30 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds, good indefinitely. Stamp No. 31 will become valid on April 1; no expiration date announced.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

Canned Goods—Green Stamps "K," "L," and "M" now valid; expire March 20.

Blue stamps A8, B8, C8, D8, and E8, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, became valid on Feb. 27, when ration token plan went into effect; expire May 20. Blue tokens and green one-point stamps may be used as change.

Gasoline "A"—No. 9 coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire May 8.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B-1 and C-1 coupons still good for 2 gallons each. Serially numbered B-3 and C-3 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 4 coupons now valid. Period 5 coupons become valid on March 14; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 in No. 1 book and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. The No. 18 stamp will expire on April 30. A new stamp will become valid for one pair of shoes on May 1.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New deadline for tire inspection for A book holders, March 31. Next inspection for B cars, June 30; for C cars, May 31.

New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

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Events Around Greater Boston

Wednesday

"Oriental Bronzes" is the subject of a talk to be given by Miss Maginnis at 11 a. m. in the Museum of Fine Arts. Mrs. Sayward will speak on "Christian Symbolism" at 2 p. m. Both are free to the public.

The popular Kodachrome film "Eighteenth Century Life in Williamsburg, Virginia," will be presented free for the public at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts at 3:30 p. m. and on next Saturday at 11 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.

"Reactions to Combat Duty" is the subject of an address to be given by Lieut. Commander Carl Knudsen, U. S. N. R., Chaplain, Reserve Officer Training Units, Harvard University, at the meeting of the Boston Bookbuilders. The meeting and dinner will start at 6:15 p. m. at Schrafft's West Street restaurant.

Mr. David Barnett, Instructor in Piano at Wellesley College, will give a recital at Billings Hall on the Campus tonight.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5
Radio Timetable: Page 5

Boston University Degree For Founder of Hadassah

Boston University last night used a two-way short wave radio hookup between Boston and Palestine to confer an honorary degree of Doctor of Humanities on Miss Henrietta Szold, 83-year-old Baltimore-born founder of Hadassah, Women's Zionist Organization in America which has provided funds for the rescue of some 11,000 children from occupied countries of Europe.

Miss Szold replied to the citation by Daniel L. Marsh, B. U. President, at 3 a. m., Palestine time (9 p. m., E. W. T.), and in thanking him for the degree referred to it as "the crown of my old age," and said, "how wonderful that in this time of inhumanity I can bear the title of Doctor of Humanities."

The stirring ceremonies took place last night at the Copley-Plaza at the concluding session of Boston University's Founders' Day Institute. President Marsh's citation honoring Miss Szold referred to her as "distinguished for social settlement work in America and in Palestine; scholar, classicist, journalist; founder of Hadassah; accomplisher of unparalleled reclamation and rehabilitation work in Palestine; a mother in Israel—through organizing and directing the Youth Aliyah (immigration movement)—the joyful mother of 10,000 motherless children; you have spent your years as a tale that is told and the tale is one of a life devoted to the pursuit of the beautiful, the true and the good; by reason of strength, the days of your years are four score years and more, yet is their strength labor and joy."

Miss Szold became head of the Youth Aliyah or immigration movement in 1934, directing the total organizational and administrative machinery of an international activity which has to date rescued more Jewish children from the Nazis than any other organization in the field.

Miss Henrietta Szold

Founder of Hadassah, Women's Zionist Organization of America, and head of the Youth Aliyah (immigration) movement.

Only recently, the Hadassah organization reports, some 1,000 Jewish Poles, the majority of whom were below 14 years of age, and 85 per cent of whom were orphans, reached safe havens in Palestine after a three-year trek which took them through Russia proper and Siberia, Iraq and even India before they reached their destination.

In all, Hadassah has sent its founder $4,000,000 for the work of the movement in the last 10 years.

'Sales Training for Postwar Needs' Is Topic of Course by Chamber Group

Designed to prepare sales executives and others to meet postwar conditions successfully, a six-lesson course in "Sales Training for Postwar Needs" opens at 6:45 p. m. tonight at the New England Mutual Hall, under sponsorship of the Sales Managers Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The sessions will be held each Tuesday evening during the course.

Similar courses are being held in many of the larger cities of the country, conducted by local sales managers clubs and other organizations in co-operation with the Committee for Economic Development, the National Society of Sales Training Executives and the National Federation of Sales Executives.

Speakers at the opening session will be Arthur H. Motley, publisher of the American Magazine; Dr. Harry R. Tosdal, Professor of Business Administration, Harvard Business School, and S. D. Chamberlain, Field Manager, the Kendall Mills. Leonard J. Raymond, President of the Club, will give an introductory message and Harry R. Chapman, Vice-President of the New England Confectionery Co. and Chairman of the committee giving the course, will preside.

Those scheduled to speak at subsequent sessions include: Karl M. Sayles, President, Deerfoot Farms Co.; Wallace N. Watson, Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co.; Robert A. Burns, Sales Manager, Whiting Milk Co.; Wallace G. Strathern, Training Director, New England Coke Co.; W. Nelson Bump, New England Traffic Manager, American Airline, Inc.; M. J. Lacy, President, the Lacy Institute; Normal W. Rowley, General Agent, Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co., and L. A. Newman, Manager, Remington Rand, Inc.

Leland Powers Contest

Announcement has been made of the ninth annual radio scholarship contest to be held at the Leland Powers Radio Studios in Boston on May 10-13. This contest, designed to find and assist worthy aspirants in preparing for a radio career, is open to anyone possessing at least a high school education. The awards of two complete tuition scholarships to the Leland Powers School of the Theater and Radio will be made by a board of three judges.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cloudy

Boston and vicinity: Increasing cloudiness and continued cold; Wednesday cloudy followed by light sleet changing to rain and continued moderately cold, diminishing winds tonight becoming gentle late tonight and Wednesday.

Southwestern Maine: Fair and colder tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness followed by snow or sleet beginning in the southwest portion during the afternoon, continued cold Wednesday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Increasing cloudiness and continued cold tonight; Wednesday cloudy followed by snow or sleet, continued moreately cold Wednesday.

Massachusetts and Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness and continued cold tonight with light sleet beginning west of the Connecticut River before daybreak and spreading over all sections on Wednesday; sleet changing to rain Wednesday with some freezing rain in interior sections, continued moderately cold Wednesday.

Rhode Island: Increasing cloudiness and continued cold tonight; light sleet beginning Wednesday morning changing to rain by afternoon, continued moderately cold Wednesday.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are being displayed until 10 p. m., Tuesday.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 3:13 p. m.; height 8.9 feet.
Wednesday, 3:30 a. m.; height 9.3 feet.

Onion Shortage Is Due to Be Broken In April as Texas Crop Comes North

Relief in the current shortage of onions in New England is expected about the second week in April, when some of the bumper crop of Texas onions begins to move northward.

Shortly after that, Colorado's huge crop will be added to those from the Texas growers, so that plenty of the wherewithal for salads, stews, and egg trilbies will be available. There probably will be enough so that plain boiled onions may once more appear on home menus.

Meantime, the entire investigating force of the OPA fruit and vegetable section has been assigned to crack down on "black market" operators in onions. With stocks of New England-grown onions practically depleted, and with purchases by the armed forces boring deeply into storage stocks, many illicit truckloads of onions have found their way across the border from New York State—about the only northern area in which stocks of onions still exist.

The wholesale ceiling price on these onions from New York State is $2.86 per bag of 50 pounds. Retail prices should not exceed eight cents a pound, the OPA stated. But, with the scarcity, bootlegged truckloads of New York State onions have been fetching as high as $4.50 to $6 a bag, wholesale, with correspondingly high retail prices.

Definite action in the current probe into the onion "black market" is expected within a week as the result of OPA investigations now under way.

North End Union Plans Celebration

A display of its activities will be staged by the North End Union, 20 Parmenter Street, as it honors the fifty-second year of its work as a settlement house by holding an open house and reception tomorrow from 4 to 5:30 o'clock. Members of the Board of Directors will receive guests in the Curtis Guild Memorial Room.

The committee in charge of the affair includes Mrs. Frank B. Frederick, Chairman; Mrs. Dana McLean Greeley, Mrs. Frank L. Havey, Mrs. Rose Pizzano, and Mrs. Michael Gravelese.

The North End Union is a participating member of the Greater Boston Community Fund and is an agent for nonsectarian service of the Benevolent Fraternity of Unitarian Churches.

Diplomat Honored in Boston

By a Staff Photographer

Lord Halifax Guest of State

As Governor Saltonstall looks on, left, Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, right, signs the distinguished-visitors' guest book in the Governor's office today. Later Lord Halifax visited Mayor Tobin, who presented to him three Wedgwood china plates, bearing pictures of Paul Revere, Faneuil Hall, and the U. S. S. Constitution, respectively. It is a Boston custom to present mementoes of the city to distinguished visitors. The plates, incidentally, were made in England.

Schoolgirls For Tobacco Field Opposed

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Recruiting of 15-year-old girls from Boston to work in the tobacco fields of Connecticut was objected to today by Miss Margaret Wiesman, Executive Secretary of the Consumers' League of Massachusetts.

Approval of the dispatch of 200 Boston high school girls from 15 to 18 years of age was voted last week by the Boston School Committee. Miss Wiesman spoke in disapproval today as a pioneer investigator of child labor on the tobacco plantations of Connecticut and western Massachusetts.

"No standards of child welfare favor girls of 15—or boys of 15 either—going out for the summer into work camps and living away from home," Miss Wiesman declared. "It's a 54-hour week. Girls who are given the task of sewing or stringing the tobacco leaves together for drying have to stand all day. They are always paid on the piece rate. This tends to keep them tense, in the effort to keep their production high.

"I don't think a girl of 15 or 16 or 17 ought to stand nine hours a day, 54 hours a week.

Mostly Large Scale

"This is not a case of sending out children to small farms where they will be under the eyes of the farmer and his wife. Tobacco growing in Connecticut is industrialized agriculture. It is mostly large scale and corporation owned. The major part of the plantations is operated by big tobacco companies.

"The work of the children is directed by foremen who have a job of production to get out.

"Incidentally all the girls who do the sewing of tobacco leaves will not make the $24 a week, less the expense of board and laundry, which is promised. As sewing is on a piece-work basis, some will earn the $24 and some won't. That depends on individual adaptability."

Miss Wiesman and the Consumers' League of Massachusetts first delved into the problem of child labor on Connecticut plantations in 1930, when the league made one of the first unofficial investigations. "This was the beginning of improvement," Miss Wiesman commented. "There have been many gains since then, but substantial question remains as to the desirability of parking young children away from home for several months under present conditions."

Visited Every Year

The Consumers' League secretary added that she had kept in touch with the Connecticut problem by visiting the fields every year. The Connecticut Department of Labor, she noted, makes annual inspections and has brought about many worthwhile betterments each year in sanitation, housing and less crowded transportation of the day workers, many of whom travel 20 to 30 miles a day to reach their work.

"Boston seems an odd place to come for child labor for Connecticut," Miss Wiesmen continued. "I have wondered why the tobacco growers should seek city children here for this very specialized farm work.

"From inquiry I have just made in Connecticut, I understand that they haven't yet started recruiting there. If this is so, it is strange that the tobacco growers came to Boston before they began at home. Possibly parents in the big Connecticut cities already are familiar with the conditions in some of the tobacco fields of their own state and are not enthusiastic, while Boston knows nothing about the situation.

"I believe we should not send our children to any place about which there is question, where our State Labor Department has not investigated. I don't think any of our girls ought to go until the working conditions, housing and supervisory arrangements have been approved by the Labor Departments of Massachusetts and Connecticut. Also the suitability of the work should be approved by our vocational guidance people.

"Our Massachusetts children in the western part of the state go down to the Connecticut tobacco fields in great number. We also have some plantations in western Massachusetts, but the largest and the worst are in Connecticut."

Jail Sentence Given In Bank Theft

A sentence of two months in jail was today imposed on Charles S. Dineen of Lynn, a former teller in the Broadway National Bank of Chelsea, when he appeared before Judge George C. Sweeney in the United States District Court for disposition of his case. The defendant was indicted nearly a year ago on charges of embezzlement of bank funds. He changed his plea to guilty on Nov. 26, 1943.

Approximately $18,000 was alleged to have been taken from the bank funds and used in betting on horse races, the Court was told today. In each case, however, the money was returned as the defendant "won." A shortage of $5,000 in another teller's cage was not connected with Mr. Dineen, because the defendant "did not have access to the other cage," the Court was told by Counsel for Mr. Dineen, who also stated today that the disappearance of the $5,000 is still an unsolved mystery.

Probe of Further Need Of Women Pilots Is Due

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP)—The House Civil Service Investigating Committee, it was learned today, is considering an inquiry to determine whether the WASP (Women's Airforce Service Pilots) program should be continued while thousands of experienced men pilots are looking for jobs.

The WASPS are civilian government employees assigned to the Army Air Forces for such duties as ferrying new planes, towing targets, tracking (flying so that ground forces can practice aiming guns and searchlights), courier work and experimental flying. They are paid $150 a month during the six-month training course and $250 a month while in service. About 600 are in service and 400 in training.

The organization grew out of the Women's Auxiliary Ferrying Squadron, formed in 1942 under Mrs. Nancy Harkness Love with 23 women pilots, each of whom had more than 500 hours' flying time. A year ago the Army began training less experienced women fliers, the admission requirements being lowered from 350 hours to 35 hours.

Mutterings about the WASP in male flying circles increased sharply after the Army and Navy gave notice of intention to abandon the war training service program under the Civil Aeronautics Administration. This is releasing about 900 men pilots, 2,200 hours in the air, and 4,167 student instructors. Many of these men will lose their deferred draft status and may be put into the "walking army." Their job in the training service was to give primary and in many cases secondary flight training to Army and Navy cadet fliers.

In addition to men released under the training program, there are around 25,000 pilots in the Civil Air Patrol, and probably 10,000 of those could qualify for the work being done by the WASP.

Criticism of WASP training has been based on the cost of the program and the alleged lack of need for more pilots, rather than on the ability of the girl fliers to do the job.

All Wasps are trained at Sweetwater, Texas, by Aviation Enterprises, Ltd., which receives $6,540 for each girl student.

Scream of Sirens In Ration Protest

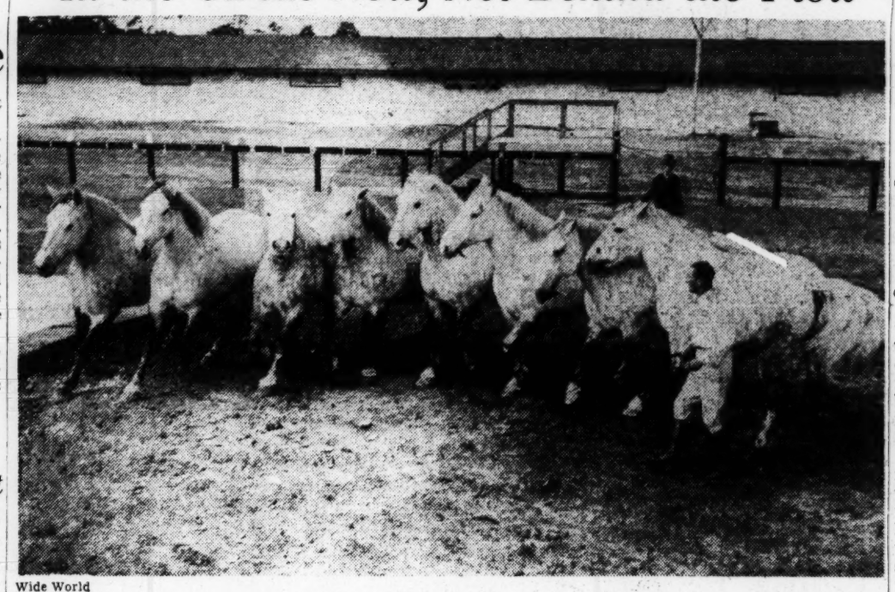
MARCUS HOOK, Pa., March 14 (AP)—Sirens screamed and bells rang as Marcus Hook fire company No. 1 paraded all its apparatus through the streets March 9 in the noisiest rationing protest on record in these parts.

The firemen wanted the town to know they were out of fuel at the station and the local ration board wouldn't give them any more. Raleigh Heacock, president of the volunteer organization, said that without heat, oil in the fire engine would congeal and water in the radiator might freeze.

Following the parade, the firemen drew up an appeal from the ration board's ruling for presentation to the Philadelphia Office of Price Administration.

Marcus Hook, a village of 5,000, has an industrial pay roll of 20,000—because it's the site of four huge oil refineries.

In the Circus Now, Not Behind the Plow



Wide World

Work Horses Go to Work

Clydesdales and Percherons are the biggest of equine animals: that is to say, big horses and generally used for heavy work. Who would ever think of them in a dashing circus act? But here they are, eight Percherons trained by Arturo Konot, chief trainer of horses for Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey Circus. They are due to come north with the bluebirds.

Navy to Add Dozen Ships Daily in '44

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP)—Nearly a dozen new ships a day are expected to go into service with the United States Fleet in 1944, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox said today.

He made the report at a news conference attended by Vice-Admiral Randall Jacobs, Chief of the Bureau of Navy Personnel, who said that nearly half a million officers and men will be needed to man the new craft in the rapidly expanding fleet.

The personnel chief estimated that the Navy's total strength by the end of 1944 will be 3,006,000 officers and men, while the total for all naval services, including Marines and Coast Guard, is expected to be approximately 3,700,000.

Admiral Jacobs added that the maximum strength of the Navy will not be reached until some time in 1945, but said that he believed a "leveling off" in inductions for the Navy could be started by the end of this year when the 3,000,000 mark will be passed.

Secretary Knox said he felt that to meet the manpower problems of the Navy and Army and industry a national service law would be necessary.

In disclosing the rate of ship additions, he said that the number of ships in the fleet has increased from 913 on Jan. 1, 1942, to 4,167 on Jan. 1, 1944.

In 1941, he said, the Bureau of Naval Personnel provided crews for an average of one new ship daily; in 1942 3.4 ships were commissioned each day, the following year the rate was 5.6 ships daily, and "in the calendar year 1944 the estimate is an average of 11.7 ships commissioned each day."

All these ships, Secretary Knox continued, require competent, trained personnel, and the Navy, to meet its needs for enlisted personnel, gradually has been increasing Selective Service quotas and recruiting young seagoing officers particularly needed for amphibious operations, cargo transports and destroyer escorts.

"This is a continuing need," he said of the officer program, adding that it is "exemplified in the scheduled construction of 80,000 landing craft by the end of 1944."

Shore establishments have been "combed," the Secretary said, for sea-going officers, capacities of naval reserve midshipmen's schools have been increased, one new midshipmen's school has been opened and the Nov. 1 graduating date of Naval Reserve Corps classes in 27 colleges has been advanced.

He added that the Navy plans to continue without change its program of training men in colleges under a program which he said has performed "a vital task" in producing prospective deck officers and specialists for the Navy.

"The Navy's need for officers, men and Waves is more than a replacement need," he declared. "It is a continuing one that will be met only when the expansion of the Fleet has been accomplished."

Discussing the war against Japan, Secretary Knox reported that carrier-borne aircraft are destroying enemy planes at a rate of better than 13 to 1 in the current Central Pacific offensive. He said that more than 600 Japanese planes had been destroyed in major actions since last November, against American navy plane losses of only 45.

"Several factors have contributed to the high Japanese losses," he explained. "One is the fact that the enemy is being caught repeatedly with large numbers of his aircraft on the ground—253 of the more than 600 Japanese planes destroyed, or nearly 40 per cent, were pinned down and bombed or strafed before they had a chance to get in the air and fight."

The Navy Secretary displayed to newsmen models of various types of barges and landing craft used by the Japanese to augment their merchant fleet, which has been reduced severely by our submarines.

The barges range in length from 30 to 60 feet and carry loads ranging from 40 to 120 men. Their armament is for the most part made up of machine guns or smaller antiaircraft weapons.

Navy's 12 Ships Daily, All Seagoing Vessels

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 14

Vice-Admiral Randall Jacobs emphasized today that the dozen-ships-a-day figure given by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, in discussing additions to the United States Fleet, is based wholly on seagoing vessels.

The figure does not include small auxiliaries, Admiral Jacobs said, although the total covers "some of the larger landing crafts."

Light Session of Jive Encouraged in School

NORFOLK, Va. (AP)—The Blair Junior High School has installed a juke box in the gymnasium for free dancing during lunch period.

Grayton Daughtrey, gym instructor, said a light session of jive would encourage the boys and girls to learn to dance, and enable them to have a good time on school premises under supervision of their teachers.

Good Neighbor World Policy Faces Barrier

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP)—Representative James W. Wadsworth (R) of New York, high-ranking Minority spokesman in the House, hinted plainly today that the Administration's plan to extend the "Good Neighbor" policy around the world is facing a rocky road in Congress.

Undersecretary of State Edward R. Stettinius has submitted legislation to establish "cultural and co-operative" programs with other nations, such as now exist with Latin America. Mr. Wadsworth took an arched eye-brow position on the plan.

To say the least, he asserted, it will be in the Foreign Affairs Committee "a long time."

Chairman Sol Bloom (D) of New York disagreed, arguing that all the proposal contemplates is for the United States and other friendly nations to effect a "swap."

"They have something we want; we have something they want; that's all it amounts to," Mr. Bloom said.

He added hearings would be scheduled by the Committee in possibly two weeks, as soon after the Lend-Lease and UNRRA programs are out of the way.

Mr. Wadsworth indicated that opposition would rise when funds for extension of the "Good Neighbor" idea to other nations are sought.

Considerable criticism of the manner in which federal funds have been spent in Latin America has been voiced in Congress. Leading the attack has been Senator Hugh Butler (R) of Nebraska, who charged that the Administration has "squandered" more than $6,000,000,000 without obtaining the friendship sought.

British Embassy in U. S. Gets Latin-America Expert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, March 14—The British Government it was revealed here, has demonstrated its increasing interest in New World affairs by appointing an adviser on Latin American questions to the British Embassy in Washington.

One of the primary objects of this new appointment, it is understood, is to insure that, so far as general political policy is concerned, Britain will maintain closer contact with the United States.

There is no question of subordination of British interests to those of the United States, but in the past it has been found that complete and rapid British co-operation has been handicapped by the lack on an expert in the embassy at Washington to interpret the information flowing in through London from British diplomatic missions in the southern countries.

The first adviser on Latin America is already in Washington. He is Robert H. Hadow, formerly counselor to the British embassy here. Although Mr. Hadow is the last person to claim to be an expert on all southern countries he has traveled extensively through the continent and made a special study of continental political economy.

Lived in Argentina

His strong point is four years' residence in Argentina and a close acquaintance of all questions affecting not only Britain and Argentina but also involving the United States, politically and commercially.

It is fully recognized both in London and Washington that if there is one country south of the Rio Grande where British and American interests might collide in competition, unless there is understanding and co-operation on both sides, that country is Argentina. Hence the value of the selection of Mr. Hadow as the first appointee to this new post.

Compliments are being exchanged between London, on the one hand, and Bogota, Caracas, Lima, and Montevideo, on the other, because of the agreements to increase their diplomatic missions to ambassadorial status.

The honors are reciprocal but thoughts turn naturally to the reasons behind the move, though British circles point out that it should be sufficient to know that London is not indifferent to the expansion of friendship and trade with these countries, some of whom found it necessary to solicit revision of diplomatic status.

Indebted to Uruguay

Britons admit their indebtedness to the Uruguayans for their moral and material co-operation in this war. It was an obligation, they say, whose partial discharge could only be effected by such a diplomatic gesture. Venezuela, Colombia and Peru have also shown their close understanding of the British cause, and anybody acquainted with the economies of these countries, Britons point out, will appreciate the value of their normal trade connections with the Empire and Commonwealth and of their special contributions to the Allied war effort. London, however, is frank enough to admit that it is also looking ahead to the postwar period.

So far as South America is concerned—and the whole of Latin America, for Ecuador, Bolivia, and Paraguay are now the only exceptions south of Panama—it is doubted here whether the remaining countries will long be satisfied with relegation to secondary status in British diplomatic classification. Nations are sensitive on these points, it is admitted, while it is recalled that Washington some time ago decided on equality throughout the Americas.

Coincident with these diplomatic announcements, it was stated here that British plans had advanced further in preparation for expanded trading with the Latin republics after the war.

It is recalled that about six months ago, speaking in the House of Commons, Mr. Hugh Dalton, the President of the British Board of Trade, gave an assurance that the London Government was "not disinterested" in the expansion of commerce with Latin America. Today information has arrived that "a high ranking British trade official, Mr. Ronald Fraser, will shortly visit South America to overhaul British Official trade machinery in time for the reopening of these postwar markets."

The scope of Mr. Fraser's mission is not known but the personal selection is a particularly happy one and augurs well for Anglo-Argentine interests.

Arkansas Race Fans Not to Get 'Fun' Gas

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 14 (AP)—The example set by Florida ration boards in denying return-trip gasoline rations to visitors from other states will be followed at Hot Springs, where a record-breaking 30-day race meet is on at Oaklawn Park, an Office of Price Administration official said March 11.

"Horse race fans who have driven to Hot Springs from other states in the expectation of getting gasoline rations for the trip back home are going to be disappointed," District OPA Director Robert P. Hall said in a statement.

"Although this is not a matter over which the District OPA Office has jurisdiction, I have been assured by Chairman G. E. Hogaboom that the Garland County local board will follow OPA regulations to the letter prohibiting special gasoline rations for pleasure trips."

Plan to Maintain Trucks Held Vital

PHILADELPHIA, March 14 (AP)—Only an immediate rehabilitation program can prevent a breakdown in the nation's vital bus and truck transportation systems, William J. Cummings, National Director of the Office of Defense Transportation vehicle maintenance division, said yesterday.

Mr. Cummings, here to confer with truck and bus company officials, said the ODT has arranged with the War Production Board to freeze 137,000 motors, 27,000 transmissions and 3,803 rear axles as a backlog of replacements for immediate use by motor carriers.

Mr. Cummings estimated almost 13 per cent of the nation's trucks and busses were concentrated in the Philadelphia ODT area which includes South Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, and Washington, D. C.

I WISH I COULD HELP OUR SOLDIERS
I WISH MY JOB WERE MORE IMPORTANT
I WISH MY DAYS WEREN'T SO DULL
STOP wishing
I'M DOING AN ARMY JOB THAT COUNTS
START doing
I'M GETTING TRAINING I'LL VALUE ALL MY LIFE
I'M MAKING FLOCKS OF NEW FRIENDS

TODAY—find out about the opportunities that await you in the Women's Army Corps.

Apply at any U.S. Army Recruiting Station. Or write for illustrated booklet. Address: The Adjutant General, U.S. Army, Recruiting and Induction Section, 4415 Munitions Bldg., Washington 25, D. C. (Women in essential war industry must have release from their employer or the U. S. Employment Service.)

3 NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR WAC RECRUITS

Under certain conditions, you may now request—

1. Your Army job.
2. Your branch of service.
3. The Army post where you're assigned.

Find out if you qualify

THE ARMY NEEDS WACS... THE WAC NEEDS YOU!

WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS

Lovelier Hair Deserves GENUINE CASTILE!

You can buy all kinds of "castile" but Laco is the GENUINE. Laco has the gentle, deep-cleansing quick-rinsing virtues that make a truly fine castile so wonderful for the hair. Laco leaves the hair glamourously soft and lovely and so easy to manage. And it is priced within the means of the many—only a few cents a shampoo! And each shampoo a revelation to you!

LACO *Genuine Castile* SHAMPOO

LACO PRODUCTS, INC. • WALTHAM, MASS.
AFFILIATE OF POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL CORPORATION

Wartime drivers find Studebaker the ideal economy car

DEPENDABLE transportation means more than ever these days to busy wartime drivers.

Here's what a big-city physician, name on request, recently said: "In my general practice, I can always count on my Studebaker these war days for reliable, low-cost performance."

That doctor is one of many hard-working civilians who are getting exceptional tire, gas and maintenance economy from their faithful Studebaker Champions, Commanders and Presidents.

In fact, today, after well over two years of war, hundreds of thousands of essential motorists from coast to coast are still enjoying dependable transportation at low cost, thanks to the quality of Studebaker craftsmanship and the advanced principles of Studebaker engineering.

You are fortunate indeed, if your wartime car is a Studebaker. And when the fighting ends, and you are ready for another car, new Studebakers that excel in economy and performance will add new luster to the great Studebaker reputation.

Keep on buying War Bonds

Your pledge to America's fighting men
Your safeguard for the future

Studebaker . . . Pioneer and Pacemaker in Automotive Progress

BUILDER OF WRIGHT CYCLONE ENGINES FOR THE BOEING FLYING FORTRESS—MULTIPLE-DRIVE MILITARY TRUCKS—OTHER VITAL WAR MATERIEL

Tightening Up of Draft Calls Women to Farms

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

With selective service tightening up, more women and young people will be needed on Massachusetts farms this year than last, it was agreed at a meeting of farm-front strategists at Ford Hall yesterday afternoon. A bigger and better Women's Land Army is essential, they emphasized.

Even if farmers are able to make their own arrangements for 80 per cent of the necessary help, between 16,000 and 20,000 additional workers will have to be recruited if production is to be kept at the 1943 level, warned Roy E. Moser, State Supervisor of Emergency Farm Labor. Approximately 13,000 such workers were placed under the State farm labor program last year, he said, but only about 1,000 of these were WLA recruits.

By getting under way several months earlier this year, it is hoped that the WLA will play a much larger role in the 1944 program. No longer must you work for a month on a farm in order to be eligible for membership.

Just Be Willing to Work

"All you have to do is want to work on a farm," said Mrs. Helen D. Smith of Northampton, the new WLA Director in Massachusetts. She succeeds Miss Beatrice Billings, who had to give up the work following her recent promotion to the position of State Home Demonstration Agent Leader. Counting those who live on farms and locally hired labor, there are 10,000 women already working on Massachusetts farms, according to Miss Billings.

Mrs. Smith, who has been visiting various parts of the State since she became WLA Director, reported prejudice against women workers largely dispelled by last year's experiment. Already she has requests for summer as well as for year-round workers. The latter are more difficult to find, and both she and Mr. Moser urge women to offer their services as a contribution to winning the war.

Office workers who contemplate spending their vacations working on farms were asked to arrange their holidays for the months of September and October, when harvesting of such crops as potatoes, apples, and cranberries requires large numbers of short-time helpers. College girls and high school boys and girls can be drawn upon for the summer months, it was pointed out.

Students Earn $45,000

John B. Casey, headmaster of Jamaica Plain High School, reported placement last summer of 700 boys and 400 girls from the Boston schools, who earned $22,000 in cash and the equivalent of $23,000 in board. A recruiting campaign for the coming season will begin with a meeting of guidance and placement counsellors on March 23, he announced. Mr. Casey expects to place at least 1,200 this year.

Mr. Moser disclosed that his office is making every effort to get proper deferments for men who are badly needed in key positions, and paid tribute to those in Class 2 C, without whose efforts the farm production program would suffer. "Their service is as important as any on the front-line, for we all have to eat, including civilians," he commented.

Mrs. Hubert L. Carter, President of the New England Farm and Garden Association, presided at yesterday's meeting, which was also attended by Mrs. Roger S. Warner, representing the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety; Louis A. Webster, State Commissioner of Agriculture; Milton Allen of the New England Council; Mrs. John H. Cunningham of the Federated Garden Clubs; and representatives of other interested organizations, including the placement heads of local colleges. Several hundred college girls have already expressed their desire to sign up again this season.

Wednesday Programs

Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs — Fifth District Conference at the Dedham Women's Club, 10 a. m. Mrs. R. H. Westgate, President of the Hostess Club, will preside. State chairmen will speak on the work of their departments and will conduct roundtables at 1:30, following luncheon at 12:30.

Boston League of Women Voters—The Back Bay Neighborhood Group will meet at the home of Mrs. Thomas Mahony, 170 Beacon St., at 3 p. m. Miss Priscilla Duxbury will speak on the Baruch Report, and Mrs. Mary Shaw Swain will lead the discussion on "Reverse Lend-Lease."

Dartmouth Women's Club—Chaplain Milton G. Kuolt of the U. S. Navy will give a talk on India at 2 p. m., Hotel Vendome.

New Century Club, Needham—The Drama Study Group will give a play reading under the direction of Mrs. Clifford R. Ball, 2:15 p. m., Unitarian Church.

Revere Woman's Club—"There Ought to Be a Law" will be the subject of a talk by Raymond W. Eldredge at the First Congregational Church, 2:30 p. m.

Weavers' Guild of Boston—Open meeting, 146 Commonwealth Ave., 2 p. m. The speaker will be Mrs. Rebecca G. Williams, State Director of the Vermont Arts and Crafts.

Vermont Arranges for Study Of Weeks Industrial School

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., March 14—Roy L. McLaughlin of Meriden, Conn., nationally known expert in juvenile corrective education, has been engaged by the State to make a thorough study of conditions at the Weeks Industrial School at Vergennes, and will begin his survey this week, according to an announcement by Gov. William H. Wills.

Without commenting on charges of maladministration at the Weeks School, published last week by a Burlington newspaper, the Governor said that an investigation of the school was commenced by him more than two months ago.

As a result of this investigation, the Governor said he became convinced that a comprehensive study of the school should be undertaken by a man thoroughly acquainted with this type of work. The Governor added, that in the intervening weeks he had carefully canvassed the field of men engaged in this type of institutional work before announcing the engagement of Mr. McLaughlin.

Mr. McLaughlin, who is Superintendent of Connecticut's Corrective School for Boys and a former President of the National Association of Training Schools, will have an "absolutely free hand" in his investigation, Governor Wills declared. It was Mr. McLaughlin's opinion that the survey would take about a month's time.

Commenting earlier in the week on newspaper charges of maladministration at the Weeks School, Timothy C. Dale, Commissioner of Public Welfare, said that such complaints were in no way unique and that various complaints had been investigated over a period of years. He added that there are "always a few boys who will not comply with rules," referring to complaints of former inmates of the school, whose statements were the basis of newspaper charges.

Insisting that such charges were the exception, Commissioner Dale pointed out that since Dec. 7, 1941, more than 200 Weeks School boys had entered the armed services, that many had been decorated for valor and better than 88 per cent of those who have attended the institution "have stayed out of any further trouble with the courts and are now respectable citizens."

The newspaper charged too severe publishment inflicted for trivial infractions of the rules, including severe corporal punishment and "persecution" of frequent offenders.

George C. Carpenter is Superintendent of the institution.

Agricultural Group Named for Postwar Readjustment Plan

Robert C. Cobb of Littleton was today named Chairman of a newly created subcommittee on agricultural industry, appointed by the Massachusetts Committee on Postwar Readjustment.

Purpose of the subcommittee, members of which were appointed by Dr. Melvin T. Copeland, Chairman of the Committee on Postwar Readjustment, is to develop a program whereby the farmers of the Commonwealth may be of maximum assistance in helping to solve the employment problem which will be faced by Massachusetts after the war.

Other members of the subcommittee are: Charles B. Jordan of Holden, President of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation; Harvey G. Turner, North Andover, Master of the State Grange; Harry J. Talmage, Co-ordinator of Agricultural Activities in the Office of the Commissioner of Administration and Finance at the State House; Dr. Elmer Ekblaw, Clark University; and Dr. Victor A. Rice, Massachusetts State College.

3 Bay State Men Get Decorations

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP)—Three Massachusetts men are among 27 of the United States Army 8th Air Force who were awarded decorations, the War Department has announced.

The Distinguished Flying Cross was awarded to:

James G McDonald Major, Revere.

John A. Crotty, First Lieut., Westwood.

John E. Callahan, Jr., Technical Sergeant, Medford.

Labor and Industry Relations the Topic

Boston's unique experiment in better labor relations—the Industrial Relations Council—reaches the high point in its brief career tonight when it brings together national spokesmen of industry and labor.

Eric Johnston, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States; Matthew Woll, for many years chairman of the resolutions committee of American Federation of Labor conventions, and Allen Haywood, National Director of Organization of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, will join in the same program.

Their common topic will be the postwar challenge to industrial relations in the United States.

Rail Seat of Future?

Associated Press

Well, Hardly—But It Will Help

Paving the way for the wonders of the postwar world is the grim-looking gadget with which Dr. Ernest A. Hooton of Harvard University will obtain measurements for the ideal train seat of the future. Miss Cordelia Galt checks the devices to be used on 3,000 potential passengers. The seat will be set up in the concourse of the North Station, where passengers, equally divided between male and female, will be "fitted" to the seat. From these measurements it is hoped that a happy medium can be reached in coach-seat rail travel. The project is sponsored by the Boston & Maine Railroad.

Halifax in Boston Warns Against Nazi Peace Feelers

Continued from Page 1

Lord Halifax stressed the need of complete amity and unity between the Allies.

Describing the little things that often bring a laugh and yet often make trouble as "the bits of grit that drop into the works and prevent them running smoothly," Lord Halifax reminded the Chamber members that neither country can be expected to like having people in the other one appearing ready to put the worst instead of the best interpretation upon each other's words and actions.

Referring to talk about lend-lease, Lord Halifax said that "of course the British people are and always will be grateful for all the help you have given under lend-lease, as they will never forget all you have done for the children you took into your homes, and the help you sent, and are still sending, to our people who have been bombed.

"But they remember, too, that the Lend-Lease Act was most truly termed by its authors 'An Act to Promote the Defense of the United States,' and that while you were doing all that, they themselves were being bombed out and killed and had the whole German might concentrated on them only 20 miles away.

"And if the British Commonwealth had not stood firm in 1940, when a good many people thought we were down and out and perhaps not worth helping, there would be no Allied cause today and your freedom, with ours, would have disappeared.

Never Understood

"The British people therefore will never understand an argument designed to prove that we are more indebted to you than you are to us over the whole field of sacrifice or believe that you can run a great cause on the strict basis of an accounting firm. For there are human qualities and achievements which cannot be shown on any balance sheet.

"We shall only get this into its right perspective if we are honestly convinced of the necessity of the largest thing of all, that we and other peace-loving nations should work together. For that we have to find the right basis; and that is not simply a matter of written treaties. These have little virtue or strength unless in themselves they ratify a real community of thought and interest. For no treaty will for ever bind a nation against what it conceives to be its national advantage.

"Peace certainly is our greatest common interest . . . there need be no real conflict between what you and we respectively and legitimately want. A weak and discontented partner is no good either to a man or to a country.

"If one foundation for our partnership must be the recognition of this common interest, the other must be a common thought. At bottom, again, that is there already. We utterly reject the vile philosophies of Naziism and Japanese militarism. We uphold and affirm the philosophy to which your society and ours alike are pledged. This common thought is there. It must be the inspiration of all we may try to do together. And it is not, please God, going to disappear when the war is over.

"A common interest and a common thought—if we accept these as the master truth, we can all take our share in making our association what it should be. We can draw from it strength, not only to fortify the security and happiness of your country and my own, but to bind up the wounds of a racked and tormented world."

New Frontiers

Mr. Johnston told the Chamber group: "We are only at the beginning of new horizons and new frontiers." Great possibilities will be opened when peace comes, he asserted. "The prince's luxuries of today will be the pauper's demands of tomorrow," he said. "Our problem is to grow up to the possibilities of these United States."

Citing the war record of American industry, Mr. Johnston declared that the productive capacity of this country was in its infancy. "We have made a new civilization in the United States. It can go to higher levels of accomplishment than ever before. This is America unlimited."

Describing the growth of the automobile industry and its tremendous effects on the business and living conditions of the nation, Mr. Johnston forecast even greater benefits to come from the air transport of the future.

"We are now no more than 60 hours from any point in the world. In five years more we will be no more than 30 hours from any point in the world," he said. "We will travel over the poles in the stratosphere where the climate is warmer than in the tropics. The airplane makes it impossible to retire behind the ramparts of selfishness and to last very long."

Halifax Pleased

In an interview yesterday at the Ritz Carlton Hotel, Lord Halifax expressed his satisfaction with the course of the war. He warned, however, that this attitude was tenable "so long as no one concludes that the job is nearly through. The hardest part of the hill is still to climb."

The British diplomat said that what had been remarkable to him in the Japanese campaign was not only that Admiral Nimitz and General MacArthur had been able to put their forces on one Japanese base after another but also the pace at which they had been able to do it.

"These hammer blows, one after another, mean that a complete build-up of forces has taken place in those wide waters which is a pleasant contrast to conditions only 12 months ago," he added.

Of the war in Europe Lord Halifax declared there was no doubt in his mind that the co-ordinated attacks of the American Air Force and the Royal Air Force, the former by day and the latter by night, "have had the effect of inflicting cruel cuts on the German fighter force."

The air war has two important effects, he explained. First, it is striking the big assembly and aircraft component plants in Germany, and, secondly, it is forcing great numbers of German fighter planes in the air.

"The mathematics of it is quite simple," Lord Halifax added. "Even if our losses were one to one—and they are a good deal less than that—it would be to our advantage to force that air fighting. It would lead to reduction of the German fighter force so that we would meet only flak instead of air opposition and it would also greatly ease the invasion."

The British diplomat anticipated many reporters' questions and took the lead in his own interview by declaring he would make no statement on the current American political picture. He stated, however, that the British were watching the political campaigns with intense interest. "On the way in which American opinion forms depends a great deal of the future of the world," he declared.

Northeastern University Awards Six Scholarships

Awarding of five Trustee Scholarships and one scholarship from the Committee of the Permanent Charity Fund, Inc., were announced today by Northeastern University. They went to outstanding high-school students who registered yesterday with the first division of the freshman class.

Recipients of the Trustee Scholarships, which carry awards of $125 each, are: Robert M. Martenson, Roslindale; John M. Malaney, Winthrop; Walter F. Flanagan, East Dedham; William A. DiTullio, Hyde Park; and Lawrence J. Dion, Bristol, Conn. The recipient of the scholarship from the Permanent Charity Fund is Charles Block, Winthrop. This scholarship carries with it an award of $100.

Salary Rises Are Voted In Several Towns

Voting of salary increases for full time town employees featured a number of annual town meetings in Massachusetts last night.

Acton: Appropriations totaling $152,842.45 were approved. This was an increase of $8,000 over last year's figure and threatened to increase the present tax rate of $28.50. Largest appropriation was $59,000 for schools. It was also voted to raise the pay of highway laborers from 60 to 75 cents an hour.

Bradford: Town meeting members here acted upon 33 articles and approved appropriations totaling $162,316. It was voted to transfer $15,000 from surplus revenue for the purchase of War Bonds to create a postwar rehabilitation fund.

Belmont: Full-time town employees will receive a bonus of $250 as a result of action taken at the town meeting here. Total cost of the bonus will be $109,000. Appropriations approved by the meeting totaled $1,735,514.

Hingham: Following a delay of nearly a half hour because of a lack of quorum, the town meeting here developed into a lively affair which saw a motion providing that the Board of Health require milk to be pasturized defeated and the proposal to combine the offices of tax collector and treasurer postponed indefinitely.

Firemen were placed under civil service and their salaries increased $100 by action of the meeting. Salary increases were also granted as follows: teachers, $125; police and fire chiefs to $3,200 and fire captain to $2,600. The tax rate was jumped $2.50 to $26.50 as a result of total appropriations amounting to $684,503.01.

Lexington: In a comparatively brief meeting last night voters approved appropriations totaling $822,400 and disposed of 32 articles. A 15 per cent bonus was voted for all town employees except teachers, firemen, and policemen, whose salaries had been adjusted otherwise. A. Edward Rowse, Chairman of the Board of Selectmen, reported that the bonded debt was the lowest in 32 years. He estimated the tax rate at $26.50—50 cents under last year.

Needham: Re-elected to the Board of Selectmen here were: David Murdoch and Cyril N. Angell. George A. Potter, who won the third seat, was elected for the first time. School Committee members elected were: Mabel P. Friswell, three years; W. Henry Pierce, three years, and Henry D. Hersey, one year.

Reading: A salary increase of 10 per cent was voted for town employees earning less than $2,000 and an increase of 5 per cent for employees in higher brackets at the first town meeting held under the new limited form of government. Appropriations approved included $1,000 for the town's tercentenary celebration.

Wellesley: Appropriations totalling $988,000 were voted, lifting the town's tax rate from last year's $19.50 to an estimated $21.50. Cost of living bonuses of 20 per cent were approved for another year for all town employees. Policemen on duty at the hall were asked to leave while the meeting debated a proposal to appropriate $1,100 to pay each policeman $50 to help defray the cost of his uniform. The proposal was defeated.

Milk Producers' Prices Announced

Producers in the Boston milkshed, delivering to country plants in the 200-mile zone, will receive $3.85 per hundredweight for 3.7 per cent milk delivered in February, Samuel W. Tator, Federal Milk Market Administrator, announced today. This price is 3 cents below the January price and 37 cents above the price a year ago, he stated.

The addition of a 40-cent war subsidy, Mr. Tator added, results in a price equivalent of $3.95. This is 77 cents, or 24 per cent, above the producer price in February, 1943.

B. U. Institute Speaker

© Chase

Eric A. Johnston Hits at Labor and Management

Climaxing Boston University's three-day Founders' Day Institute, Eric A. Johnston, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, who has been mentioned as a Republican Presidential or Vice-Presidential possibility, made a forthright criticism of management and labor unions last night. He spoke before a large group of educators, labor and management leaders at the Copley-Plaza. Earlier he received an honorary degree from Boston University.

Labor Is Warned of Pitfalls Into Which Management Fell

Launching a vigorous chastisement of both management and labor, Eric A. Johnston, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, asserted last night that American labor unions were dangerously close to the type of Congressional and public disfavor which he said management had had to endure for the past 11 years.

"What a chance we in management missed," Mr. Johnston said before an audience of labor and management leaders and national educators. He spoke at the concluding dinner session of Boston University's three-day Founders' Day Institute held at the Copley-Plaza. Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio also spoke briefly on the importance of higher education's role in the postwar period, when, he predicted, "men of knowledge rather than men with accumulated political control" would be in power.

"From 1921 to 1930 we in management had everything our way," Mr. Johnston said. "A friendly administration in Washington, low taxes, and a friendly public. And what did we do with our power? On the economic side we gave this country a balloon boom that had to burst. On the moral side we produced men like Insull and Hopson and Musica, who undermined confidence in business.

Public Beating

"So what did we in management get? Beginning with 1933, we got the biggest public beating that any group of Americans ever took," he said. "Congress socked us with a new law just about every other day. It socked us with bad laws. It socked those of us who were criminal. It socked those of us who were decent. Who cared? The public wanted us socked, and socked we were."

Addressing himself to labor, Mr. Johnston said: "And I must accuse you of not being very original. How faithfully you have imitated us of management! From 1933 to 1942 you rode high. You were tops. A friendly administration in Washington. All sorts of favor fed to you daily from the Washington political table. Management weak and intimidated.

"So what did you do with your power? On the economic side you gave yourselves a labor boom, regardless of the consequences to any other element in the population. On the moral side you produced men like Brown and Bioff and Scalise who gave all labor a black eye.

"You forgot the very thing we forgot," he said to labor.

Just Three Jumps

"In the architecture of American society it's just three jumps from the master bedroom to the dog-house.

"Now the dog-house is yawning for you."

As an ameliorant for the critical see-saw situation, Mr. Johnston suggested closer co-operation between labor and management, which would involve a more tolerant recognition of each others needs and the valid place of each in the economic set-up. Likewise, he recommended a frank examination of the "seven deadly sins" which he said occur in a lesser or greater degree in some unions and in the management of some industries.

Mr. Johnston listed the first sin as that of "arbitrary refusal to accept workers into union membership," which, in its ultimate reach and design became a "monopoly of jobs for the workers who already possess the privilege of union membership." In management circles, said Mr. Johnston, the sin took the form of monopolistic practices which he referred to as "cute little schemes for preventing new competitors from getting into your industry."

Belt Line Held Vital to Boston Port Development

Until the port of Boston has a belt line under public control to connect rail lines and waterfront facilities, and "adequate" freight-handling equipment, it will not be capable of development to capacity, declared Charles M. Spofford, Professor Emeritus of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a member of the firm of Fay, Spofford & Thorndike, in an illustrated lecture at the Boston Public Library recently.

Belt lines play an important role in the success of many ports. Mr. Spofford pointed out, adding that all important European ports are provided with large quantities of freight handling equipment—a practice which does not exist in the United States, "although there are a few cranes at the Boston Army supply base," he said.

"Boston has no publicly-owned belt line and interchange of freight between railroads entering Boston is neither quick nor cheap," said Mr. Spofford, who has been active in port engineering for many years.

Sponsored by the City Planning Board the lecture was one of a series being given at the Library. Mr. Spofford traced development of seaports from early times, and of airports since their inception. He described the achievements of such cities as Houston, Texas; Los Angeles, Calif.; and Manchester, Eng., in developing seaports despite their distances from the sea.

Kiwanis to Hear Dr. Best

Dr. Ernest M. Best, President of Springfield College, will address the regular Thursday luncheon meeting of the Kiwanis Club of Boston tomorrow at the Hotel Touraine on the subject, "Training Leaders for Youth Organization."

Fire Underwriters Honored

By a Staff Photographer

Plaque Presented to Boston Board

In recognition of the services rendered in the establishment and maintenance of fire-prevention service at the Boston Port of Embarkation, Brig. Gen. C. H. Kells (left) today presented a mounted silver plaque to Charles L. Powers, Acting President of the Boston Board of Fire Underwriters. As a patriotic contribution to the war effort, the Boston Board and its members volunteered a year and a half ago to co-ordinate with the Army Post Engineer in carrying out a fire-prevention program for protection of vital port and transportation facilities.

Notables Due At Opening Of Flower Show

Among the specially invited distinguished guests expected at the Spring Flower Show which opens in Horticultural Hall Saturday at 1 p. m. are Vice-Consul Kung-shou Wang, newly named Chinese Vice-Consul to Boston, and Mme. Wang; Boyd Tollinton, acting British Consul in Boston, and Dr. Hugh Cabot and Mrs. George Faxon, representing the Russian Relief in Boston. These guests will be particularly interested in the Chinese, English, and Russian gardens which are high points of the Show.

Governor and Mrs. Saltonstall have been asked to visit the Show the first of the week. Annamary Dickey, Metropolitan Opera star, currently appearing in the Terrace room of the Hotel Statler, who has had a red carnation named in her honor, will be present the opening day, as will also Gretchen Merrill, National Figure Skating Champion, in whose honor the Gretchen Merrill orchid was named.

Service Members Get in Free

Members of the military forces including soldiers, sailors, Marines, Coast Guard, Waves, Wacs, Spars, and Women Marines, will all be guests at the Show, admitted free at any time during the week.

Massachusets State College is holding a series of food preservation exhibits and demonstrations on the third floor as in last year's Show. Here in addition to booklets and equipment on storage, dehydration, and canning, there will be an information center where visitors may question the experts. One of the services of this food preservation laboratory will be exhibition tests of pressure cooker gauges. Any owner of one of these intricate and highly useful instruments may have the guage tested free during the Show, it is announced. In this section, also, State College's experts and members of the staff of the Waltham Field Station will teach visitors how to plant, care for, and develop their Victory Gardens. "Food Fights for Freedom" is the slogan of this entire exhibit, considered one of the most important features of the Show.

Noted Azalea Collection

Under Mrs. Irving C. Wright's Garden Clubs Exhibition Committee the famous azalea collection of Ernest Borowski of Norwood will be shown in the large lecture hall in a series of unusual gardens specially planned to bring out the beauty of these plants, natives of China, the Himalayas, and India. On the second floor the Garden Club Federation of Massachusetts will show flower arrangements of different types, changing throughout the week.

The hours next Saturday, the opening day, and Sunday, are 1 to 10 p. m. From Monday through Saturday, March 25, the Show will be open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Council Action Fails to Upset Cleanup Program

Despite the City Council's refusal to approve an appropriation of $5,000 for Mayor Tobin's "Cleanup Campaign," plans to print pledge cards, posters and other literature emphasizing the need of "a clean and shining city by Easter" were going forward today.

While the Mayor expressed the hope that the Council would approve the $5,000 appropriation at its meeting next Monday, he authorized the printing of 130,000 pledge cards which will be distributed to all school childen, to be signed by them as well as their parents, pledging that they will do their part in helping to clean up the city.

Also 200,000 reminder cards will be printed. These are intended to be hung in household kitchens, where they will serve as a constant reminder to housewives to keep their property picked up.

The program calls for 3,000 posters to be placed in store windows as well as 55 large billboards which will carry the "cleanup" message to Boston citizens, particularly emphasizing the dates of the campaign, which will be from March 27 to April 8.

The Mayor announced also that all mail going out from City Hall will be stamped "Keep Boston Clean." He said that he will ask 15 to 20 big firms in Boston to follow this letter-stamping plan. The City will furnish the stamps to those who agree to do this.

Public Works Commissioner George C. Hyland will request the clergy to make an appeal to their congregations on Sunday, March 26, to join in the cleanup campaign.

Mrs. Edith Wolcott Homans

Mrs. Edith Wolcott Homans, of Canton, who passed on in Boston yesterday, assisted in training the women of Canton in civil defense, was captain of a team of workers at the Buddies Club, served the Red Cross as a Nurses Aid, and was a worker in the Mobile Canteen.

Wife of William P. Homans, Regional Deputy Director of the War Production Board, and daughter of Henry Parkman, Mrs Homans served in World War I, before her marriage, in British and French hospitals. She was a nurse with the French Army during the battle of Chemin des Dames in 1917, and until the Armistice in the following year. Later, she entered Germany with the French Army of Occupation.

'Mrs. January and Mr. Ex' at the Wilbur—Art Exhibitions in Boston

Billie Burke and Frank Craven Star in Zoe Akins' New Comedy

By Edwin F. Melvin

Billie Burke, Frank Craven, and Zoe Akins make an amusing trio in "Mrs. January and Mr. Ex," the new comedy which came to the Wilbur last evening for a fortnight's stay before going on to New York. Miss Burke and Mr. Craven represent contrasted styles of acting, which, set against each other, provide the elements for an entertaining evening. Miss Akins as playwright has supplied them with dialogue that seems tailor-made to their specifications. Unobtrusively in the background may be seen the adroit hand of Elliott Nugent as director.

To be sure, it may be complained with justice that this is a very slender play. It has little plot. It has just a suggestion of conservative political homilies. And its characters are of a kind that would be difficult to duplicate in the world around us. But it serves as a framework for the two stars. And they in turn are so much in the vein that they add zest and sparkle to the material which Miss Akins has brought to their hands.

* * *

Miss Burke is all effervescence, a creature of moods and impulses, as the feather-brained Mrs. January, a woman of so much wealth that she looks on life in the Ritz or the Plaza as a mark of poverty. But for all her financial standing, Mrs. January is a theoretical communist, preparing for the revolution by hiring a half-house somewhere in the New England countryside.

Mr. Craven as her landlord, the Mr. Ex of the title, more formally known as Martin Luther Cooper, is quiet and conservative, as laconic as Mrs. January is voluble, a man who conveys his thoughts more by a change of facial expression than by words. The meeting of the two is a delightful exploitation of the two types of playing. The climactic fillip of their first acquaintance is Mrs. January's characteristically casual discovery that her landlord is a former President of the country.

Around these central figures are Mrs. January's three children, whom she has brought up to be hard and ruthless, though of course they do not prove to be either when the final test comes; a troupe of January servants; Mrs. January's financier brother; a plain New England woman, who is a kind of secretary to the former President; and various rural figures who run in and out.

* * *

A tenuous romance has been devised for Mrs. January and her unassuming but distinguished landlord. But the playwright has not let it run too smooth a course. When the play concludes Mr. Ex apparently is on the road to another term as President.

The supporting members of the cast do all that is required sufficiently well. Barbara Bel Geddes plays the self-centered daughter of Mrs. January. Bobby Perez and Henry Barnard are the two sons. Helen Carew gives a first-rate performance as a practical New England woman. Half a dozen others fill in subordinate parts. But the acting of the two stars and the roles which they play are the core of the entertainment.

Vandamm

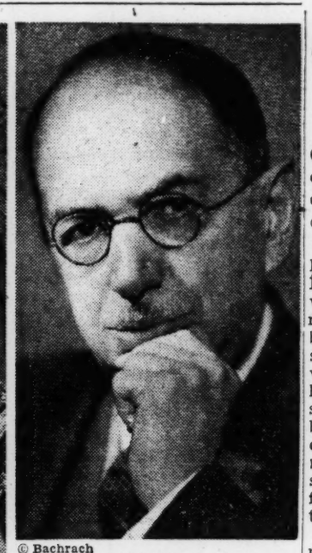
Frank Craven

In "Mrs. January and Mr. Ex," at the Wilbur.

© Paramount

Mary Philips

On the screen at the Metropolitan in "Lady in the Dark," to be seen in person on the stage at the Plymouth beginning March 20 in "Chicken Every Sunday."



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Félix Fox

Appearing as pianist in the benefit concert for "France Forever" in Jordan Hall tomorrow evening.

'Mrs. January and Mr. Ex'

At the Wilbur—New comedy by Zoe Akins, presented by Richard Myers, staged by Elliott Nugent, setting by Paul Morrison, costumes by Adrian of Hollywood. The cast:

Miss Belle ..... Helen Carew
Charley Blaine .... Edward Nannary
Stevens ..... Phil Sheridan
Mrs. January, nee January, ... Billie Burke
Martin Luther Cooper .. Frank Craven
1st expressman ... Roderich Winchell
2nd expressman .... Robert F. Simon
Germaine .... Mlle. Therese Quadri
Wilhelmina .... Barbara Bel Geddes
Rolando ..... Bobby Perez
Carey ..... Henry Barnard
Burdette ..... Henry Vincent
Clancy ..... Dorothy Lambert
John Deacon January, ... Richard Temple

The Shostakovitch Eighth

Shostakovitch's Symphony No. 8, op. 65, which is announced for first American performance by the Philharmonic-Symphony Society of New York, Arthur Rodzinski, conductor, has found its way to the libraries of certain American musical institutions for preliminary viewing. The photostat manuscript score, which comes to the United States through the Am-Rus Music Corporation, fills two volumes. It is a publication of International Book, U. S. S. R.

The symphony consists of five movements, bearing designations Adagio, Allegretto, Allegro non troppo, Largo, and Allegretto. Broadly speaking, it stands in the key of C, more or less as though the note C were a foundation tone. The second movement carries the signature of D flat for a while. Then the accidentals are cleared off from before the clef and a tonality of A minor is asserted. The third movement proceeds under signature of E minor. Much unison here prevails, with even notes in a recurring pattern and slight accompaniment.

The Largo is a movement on the tuneful order, the signature being that of G sharp minor. The final movement returns to the signature of C. The music now goes energetically along, running a vigorous, though not particularly sentimental melody. The shifts of rhythm are frequent, as in most modern scores. The work closes frankly in the chord of C; and whatever else may be said of the writing, it is not atonal or keyless. Indeed the whole temper and intent of the Eighth Symphony seems to bespeak calmness, restraint, and conservatism.

W. P. T.

Slonimsky Lecture

Nicolas Slonimsky will give a lecture-recital on "Shostakovitch and the New Russian Music" at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Tuesday, March 21, at 12:30, following luncheon.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News in English. XGOY, 6.13 meg., 48.4 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—"The Girl Guides in Wartime." GSC, 9.58 meg., 3.13 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.
London—6:15 p. m.—"War Review." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—BBC Symphony Orchestra. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.
Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Songs of the American Republics. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"What War Means to Me." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.9 meg., 29.3 m.
Guatemala—9:15 p. m.—The English Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:45 p. m.—"Meet John Londoner." GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Paintings and Prints At the Childs Gallery

The Gallery of Charles D. Childs, now established in new quarters at 169 Newbury Street, is exhibiting a miscellaneous group of paintings and prints.

Of notable interest is a little landscape by the Flemish master, Peter Breughel the Younger. This winter scene is a delightful panorama showing an old Flemish town blanketed with snow. Breughel seemed to enjoy making these wintry vistas, showing the brick houses sharply delineated by the snow, surrounded by traceries of bare black branches. The feeling of winter is in the gray, chill atmosphere. Figures of boys are seen skating gracefully over a frozen pond as peasants go about their daily tasks.

The peculiarly "primitive" directness of Breughel proves especially appealing to us today, in as much as we have altered our evaluation of the primitive style, holding its intrinsic qualities in high esteem. Breughel retains enough of the early Flemish technique to preserve the enamel-like coloring, and the literal detail. He has none of the suavity and graces which Peter Paul Reubens was soon to cultivate.

It is appropriate that an American primitive be exhibited in the same gallery, "The Mill Pond" by J. Burt. This has some traits resembling the Breughel, although the painter had not the training, the background, the travel of the European. But J. Burt painted this little rustic idyll because he loved the view. He dwelt affectionately upon all the details, from the profuse leafage of the picturesque trees, to the tumble-down sawmill, the children at play, the gleaming pond. The painter was one of the less-known Hudson River School, and what he lacked in éclat he compensated for with an endearing poetry.

There are other pictures on exhibition, itinerant portraits, harbor views, and conversation pieces.

* * *

Water Colors at Vose's

Aquarelles by Henry Keller will be on view at the Vose Galleries through March 24. The artist lives in Cleveland, Ohio, where he has been recognized for many years as a teacher and painter.

Mr. Keller's brush is fluent and he handles it with ease. He paints panoramic views with special reference to lines of design. At close range he composes still-lifes which express his exuberance over the theme depicted. Outstanding water colors are "Red Tipped Sunflowers," "Evening Fogg," "Live Oak, Cuyamaca" and "Taos Canyon."

Helen Hayes With Laughter

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

When "Harriet" concludes its New York engagement at Henry Miller's Theater on April 1, after 377 performances, this Florence Ryerson-Colin Clements play about the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will have provided Helen Hayes with the longest run—except "Victoria Regina"—of any of the 25 plays in which she has appeared in Manhattan. To see how the production is faring after a year of repetition, we attended a recent matinee and found that Miss Hayes has been enriching her characterization through the months.

Particularly noticeable is her rounded portrait of a woman who found herself at a time when housewifery was esteemed the highest possible feminine concern. It is this portrait that occupies Miss Hayes' talents throughout the play. Properly enough, there is little specifically said by Harriet about her ambition to become self-supporting, for this aim develops only when her scholarly husband proves unable to lift the family out of poverty. It remains for Harriet to fulfill her vision of a larger life for her family by means of her industry and inspiration as a writer.

Of large assistance in establishing this character is Miss Hayes' command of laughter. Ideas that would sound sententious in themselves become delightful when she translates them into humorous expression. Watching her, one is astonished to notice how many different kinds of laughter she utilizes in the course of the performance, and how the development of Harriet's character is indicated in the changing nature of this laughter, from girlish pleasure in a new home to the laughter of irony with which, years later, she greets her brother's tale of the clever way he has combined work for abolition with advertisement of his church. Miss Hayes' use of laughter, furthermore, often provides a means of giving variety to Harriet's responses to other persons. Laughter thus used becomes a great help to a play that was not designed to be particularly amusing.

It is the universal portrait of a woman, rather than the picture of a woman belonging to a past age, that makes Miss Hayes' Harriet appeal to the general playgoer. This Harriet is devoted to her husband, even while she insists that he make his scholarship pay. Miss Hayes has made a real person of Harriet by evoking the large background of general experience lying behind the words of the part.

Playgoers throughout the United States will have the pleasure of seeing Miss Hayes in one of her finest performances, for "Harriet" is to make a long tour next season.

Paramount will film "A Medal for Benny," a John Steinbeck-Jack Wagner story, with Dorothy Lamour and Arturo De Cordova in the leads.

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM, Boston

3:00 p. m.—News; Band Concert.
3:15 p. m.—"Novatime"; Music.
3:30 p. m.—Allen Roth's Orchestra.
4:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Dance Bands on Parade.
5:30 p. m.—Musicale; Recordings.
6:00 p. m.—News.
6:15 p. m.—Serenade; Jim Boring.
6:45 p. m.—American Red Cross Program.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:45 p. m.—Norman Cloutier's Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

WGTR, Boston, and WMTW Mt. Washington, N. H.

3:00 p. m.—Sheelah Carter, News.
3:15 p. m.—Concert Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Yankee House Party.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, News.
4:15 p. m.—"Across the Footlights."
4:30 p. m.—"Full Speed Ahead."
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Musical Program.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—"Terry's Tunes."
7:30 p. m.—"Confidentially Yours."
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang, News.
8:00 p. m.—"Strings With Wings."
8:15 p. m.—Fulton Oursler Reports.
8:30 p. m.—Yankee Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—"Believe It or Not."
9:30 p. m.—American Forum of the Air.
10:15 p. m.—Sunny Skylar, Songs.
10:30 p. m.—Concert Album.
10:45 p. m.—Music; Weather.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Mauricio Spitalny's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Sinfonietta"; Orchestra.

Kay Kato

Efrem Zimbalist

To give violin recital at Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon.

St. Matthew Passion

The Handel and Haydn Society, Thompson Stone, conductor, is meeting its responsibilities as a standard modern singing organization by preparing the Bach St. Matthew Passion for presentation in Symphony Hall on the evening of Sunday, March 26. The soloists named to take part are Jeanne Dusseau, soprano; Martha Lipton, contralto; Harold Haugh, tenor; Edward Charles Steffe, baritone; and Douglass Biddison, bass. A boy choir of 80 voices and 65 members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra will assist. The occasion is arranged for the Massachusetts Women's Committee of the National Cathedral Association.

* * *

Kapell's Return

William Kapell, pianist, reappears in recital in Jordan Hall on Sunday afternoon, March 26. His program will include Mozart's Fantasie and Fugue, Brahms' Sonata op. 1, and works by Chopin, Falla, and Liszt.

* * *

Conservatory Orchestra

There will be a concert by the Conservatory Orchestra, conducted by Wallace Goodrich, on Friday evening, in Jordan Hall, of the New England Conservatory of Music. Tickets at Jordan Hall box office.

Roland Hayes Recital

Roland Hayes will give his first Boston recital of the season in Symphony Hall, Thursday evening, March 23. In September the United States Army flew him to London in a bomber to take part in a pair of concerts in the Royal Albert Hall. After singing arias by Bach and Arne, Hayes led a chorus of 200 American Negro soldiers in a group of spirituals.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Janie," comedy by Josephine Bentham and Herschel Williams. Presented by Brock Pemberton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert—"Follow the Girls," new musical comedy by Guy Bolton and Eddie Davis. Starring Gertrude Niesen, Frank Parker and Irina Baronova. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Mrs. January and Mr. Ex," by Zoe Akins. Starring Billie Burke and Frank Craven. 8:30. Matinees Wesdesdays and Fridays at 2:30.

Music

Jordan Hall—Recital by Louis Kaufman, violinist. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Boston Public Library, Lecture Hall—Lecture recital on the forthcoming Boston Symphony program by Nicolas Slonimsky. 4:45.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Madame Curie." Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 2:55, 5:55, 8:45.

Fenway—"The Purple Heart." Dana Andrews, Richard Conte, Farley Granger. 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "My Best Gal." Jimmy Lydon, Jane Withers. 11:20 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:10.

Keith Memorial — "Hat-Check Honey." Grace McDonald, Leon Errol. 9:40 a. m., 12:25, 3:05, 5:50, 8:30. "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves." Maria Montez, Jon Hall, Turhan Bey. 10:45 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:50, 9:45.

Kenmore—"Flesh and Fantasy." Charles Boyer, Barbara Stanwyck. 2:50, 6:10, 9:35. "Is Everybody Happy?" Ted Lewis. 1:20, 4:40, 8.

Majestic—"Hunchback of Notre Dame." Charles Laughton, Maureen O'Hara. 10 a. m., 1:48, 5:30, 9:24. "Devil and Miss Jones." Jean Arthur, Robert Cummings. 12, 3:49, 7:37.

Metropolitan—"Lady in the Dark." Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland, Jon Hall, Warner Baxter. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "Casanova in Burlesque." Joe E. Brown, June Havoc. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:15.

Modern—"Fighting Seabees," John Wayne, Susan Hayward. 11 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:30. "Riding High," Dorothy Lamour, Dick Powell. 9:20 a. m., 12:50, 4:20, 7:50.

Orpheum—"A Guy Named Joe," Spencer Tracy, Irene Dunne. 9:15 a. m., 1:40, 2:20, 4:50, 7:20, 9:55.

Paramount—"The Purple Heart," Dana Andrews, Richard Conte, Farley Granger. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:25 6:25, 9:20. "My Best Gal," Jimmy Lydon, Jane Withers. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:10.

RKO-Boston—"Three Russian Girls," Anna Sten, Kent Smith. 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 4:55, 7:40, 10:10. Stage Show: 12:25, 3:25, 6:25, 9:10.

Scollay—"Destination Tokyo," Cary Grant, John Garfield. 10:35 a. m., 2:05, 5:35, 9:05. "Henry Aldrich, Boy Scout," Jimmy Lydon. 9:30 a. m., 12:55, 4:25, 7:55.

South Station Theater—"March of Time—Sweden's Middle Road. "Grandfather's Follies," "A Day in Death Valley," "Water Wisdom," "Wartime Stories," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"A Guy Named Joe," Spencer Tracy, Irene Dunne. 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 4:40, 7:20, 9:55.

Telepix—"Sweden," "Pete Smith's Water Wisdom," "Fitzpatrick Tour," "Grandfather's Follies," "Tannhäuser by the Philharmonic," Cassino Abbey Bombed," cartoons, Digest of World News. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"Riding High," Dorothy Lamour, Dick Powell. 1, 3:30, 6:45, 9:40. "Where Are Your Children?" Jackie Cooper, Patricia Morison. 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Washington Street Olympia—"Destination Tokyo," Cary Grant John Garfield. 10:25 a. m., 2, 5:30, 9:05. "Henry Aldrich, Boy Scout," Jimmy Lydon. 9:15 a. m., 12:50, 4:20, 7:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Fighting Seabees," John Wayne, Susan Hayward. "Riding High," Dorothy Lamour, Victor Moore. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Adventures of Tartu," Robert Donat, Valerie Hobson. "Young Ideas," Mary Astor. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Whistling in Brooklyn," Red Skelton. "Gangway for Tomorrow," Margo, John Carradine.
Regent: "In Old Oklahoma." John Wayne, Martha Scott. "Mexican Spitfire's Blessed Event," Lupe Velez, Leon Errol.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern, James Craig. "Submarine Alert," Richard Arlen, Wendy Barrie. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Whistling in Brooklyn," Ann Rutherford, Red Skelton. "None Shall Escape," Marsha Hunt. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. "Alaska Highway," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker.
Coolidge Corner: "Jeannie." Barbara Mullen, Michael Redgrave. "Spider Woman," Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce.
Cleveland Circle: "Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. "Minesweeper," Richard Arlen, 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "A Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. "Submarine Alert," Richard Arlen, Wendy Barrie.
Harvard: "Thousands Cheer," Kathryn Grayson, Gene Kelly. "Adventures in Iraq," John Loder, Ruth Ford. 2, 8.
University: "What a Woman," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. 2:55, 6:20, 9:40. "The Heat's On," Mae West, Victor Moore. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Jive Junction," Dickie Moore, Tina Thayer. "Sherlock Holmes and the Spider Woman," Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce.
Codman Square: "Madame Curie." Walter Pidgeon, Greer Garson. 1:30, 7:45.
Franklin: "Madame Curie." Walter Pidgeon, Greer Garson. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Crime School," Humphrey Bogart. 3:10, 8. "Girls on Probation," Ronald Reagan. 2:08, 7, 9:39.
Park: "Fighting the Sea Monsters," "The Fighting Seabees," John Wayne, Susan Hayward.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "The Gang's All Here," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda. "Young Ideas," Mary Astor. 1:30, 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "The Gang's All Here," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda. "The Women of the Town."

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Thousands Cheer," Kathryn Grayson. 2:45, 8:35. "March of Time." 2:30, 8:15. Also Selected Shorts.

MALDEN — Granada: "The Gang's All Here," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda. 2:57, 6:07, 9:17. "Charlie Chan and the Secret Service" Sidney Toler. 1:48, 4:58, 8:08.
Mystic: "Nearly Eighteen," Gale Storm, Bill Henry. 2:15, 7, 9:55. "The Heat's On," Mae West, Victor Moore. 3:20, 8:30.
Maplewood: "Fighting Sea Monsters," 2:02, 8:02. "No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. 3:28, 9:28.
Strand: "Fighting Seabees," John Wayne. Susan Hayward. 3:10, 8:20. "O, My Darling Clementine." 1:55, 6:55, 10.
Orpheum: "Tarzon's Desert Mystery," Johnny Weissmuller, Nancy Kelly. 2:15, 8. "Crazy House," Olsen and Johnson. 3:30, 9:15.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Fighting Seabees," John Wayne, Susan Hayward. "Riding High," Dorothy Lamour, Dick Powell. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan. "The Good Fellows."
Fellsway: "No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. "Gangway for Tomorrow." 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Government Girl," Olivia De Havilland, Sonny Tufts. "In Old Oklahoma," John Wayne, Martha Scott. 1:45, 7:45.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Madame Curie," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 2, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Whistling in Brooklyn," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. "Gangway for Tomorrow," Margo. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "The Fighting Seabees," John Wayne, Susan Hayward. "O, My Darling Clementine." 2, 8.
Strand: "None Shall Escape," Marsha Hunt. "Rookies in Burma," Wally Brown, Alan Carney. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "A Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. "Submarine Alert," Richard Arlen, Wendy Barrie.
Strand: "Princess O'Rourke," Olivia De Havilland, "Murder on the Waterfront," John Loder, Ruth Ford.
Capitol and Bail Square: "The Cross of Lorraine," Pierre Aumont, Gene Kelly. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern, James Craig. "Dangerous Blondes," Evelyn Keyes. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Riding High," Dorothy Lamour, "Fighting Seabees," John Wayne. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN — Watertown Square: "Thank Your Lucky Stars," Warner Brothers Revue. "Adventures of a Rookie." Wally Brown.
Coolidge: "Lady Takes a Chance." Jean Arthur, John Wayne. "Doughboys in Ireland," Kenny Baker.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Whistling in Brooklyn," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. "Happy Land," Don Ameche, Frances Dee.

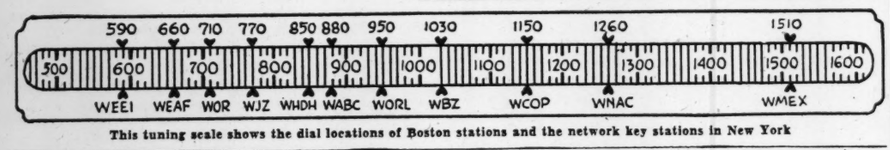
WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Whistling in Brooklyn," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. "Gangway for Tomorrow." Margo.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Flesh and Fantasy," Charles Boyer, Barbara Stanwyck. "Larceny With Music," Allan Jones, Kitty Carlisle.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight • 6:30 p.m. • Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America': sk	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Across Caribbean	"WACS You Know"	'Ma Perkins': sketch	Concert orchestra	Musical Fantasy
3:30	News: Snapshots	Music of the United	'Pepper Young's Family'	Yankee House Party:	Gene Autry's Cowboys
3:45	"Help Wanted"	Nations! Recordings	'Right to Happiness': sk	Variety show with or.	"Kick Conga"
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	Popular music program	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news.	News; Mystery Melody
4:15	Guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melody
4:30	"Books & Victory"	Musical Poll of Hits	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	"Full Speed Ahead":	Jimmy Murray Minstrel
4:45	Defense: "Date"	Musical Poll of Hits	Young Widder Brown	Emery Deutch's Orch.	Teddy Powell's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	"Easy Rhythms"	'When a Girl Marries'	Musical Roundup	News: Ray Noble's Or.
5:15	E. Howe, m. c.	"Dick Tracy": sketch	'Portia Faces Life"	"Archie Andrews": dr.	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30	"Follies": Music	Jack Armstrong: sketch	'Just Plain Bill': sketch	"Chick Carter": sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45	'American Women'	Capt. Midnight': sketch	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	"Page One": News	Terry and the Pirates	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports: Musicale
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	Newscast	Talk; Music	Musical program	Moment Musicale
6:30	"Meet Mr. Jones"	"Jerry and Sky"	"Serenader": Songs	The World's Front Page	Internal Revenue Spkr.
6:45	News: 6:55 J Harsch	Waltz Time: Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Dinner Salon: Music	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	Harry James' Or.	Dinner Salon: Music	J. W. Vandercook, news	"Terry's Tunes"	News service
7:30	American Melody	Metropolitan Opera:	Ronald Colman; A Baxter; Ghost Goes West	"Confidentially Yours"	Roundtable: Postwar Employment of H S Grads
7:45	Hour: songs: or.	U. S. A.: soloists		Fred Lang, news	
8:00	'Big Town' drama	"Watch World Go By"	Ginny Simms: interviews: orchestra	"Strings With Wings"	Studio speaker
8:15	'Big Town': drama	"Lum 'n' Abner"	"A Date With Judy"	Fulton Oursler Reports	Bill Dooley's Orchestra
8:30	Judy Canova Show:	Ed "Archie" Gardner:	"A Date With Judy"	'Pick & Pat Time': Mary	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	comedy: or: News	guest, Gert'de Lawrence		Small: Vincent Lopez	"Music Hour"
9:00	Burns and Allen:	"Famous Jury Trials"	"Mystery Theater": dr.	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Music Hour"
9:15	guest, Paul Lukas	"Famous Jury Trials"	"Mystery Theater": dr.	"Believe It or Not"	"Music Hour"
9:30	Report to Nation	Bob Chester's Orch.	"Fibber McGee & Molly"	American Forum of Air:	"Music Hour"
9:45	Quentin Reynolds	Dance orchestra: Drama	'Fibber McGee & Molly'	"How Can We Simplify	"Music Hour": Bruins-
10:00	Norman Corwin dr	Raymond Gram Swing	Bob Hope Variety Show	Taxes?"	Chicago Blackhawks
10:15	Creek Tribute	W. Lang: Dance orch.	Bob Hope Variety Show	Sunny Skylar, songs	hockey game
10:30	Rep Wright Patman	"Meet Me in the Lobby'	Red Skelton and Co.	Concert Album	News service
10:45	Eric A. Johnston	Allen Roth's Orch.	Red Skelton and Co.	Music: Weather	Raymond Scott's Orch.
11:00	News: Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Charlie Barnett's Orch.	Weather; "Off Record"	Maurice Spitalny's Or.	Will Bradley's Orch.
11:30	Lord Halifax	Fishermen's program	'Postwar Challenge to	"Sinfonietta": Arthur	Day's End: music
11:45	Lord Halifax	Lou Breese's Or: News	Industrial Relations"	Fiedler, guest cond.	Day's End; News

Wednesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock	News; Music	Organ; Weather; Music	
7:15	News; Music	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather	Fred Lang, news	
7:30	Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock	News service	"Happy Hank"	N. E. Fellowship: religious
7:45	News: Rideout	Music; News: Weather	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	The Wax Museum	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	The Wax Museum	Food news; Songs; News	Newsreel of the Air
8:30	Carl Moore's Show	Church in Wildwood	News service	Louise Morgan	Newsreel of the Air
8:45	"Hannah"; News	Newscast	Talk on Food	Louise Morgan; Weather	Newsreel of the Air
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	The Breakfast Club	Home Forum, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	School of the Air:	The Breakfast Club	Talk; Wildwood Church	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	"New Horizons"	The Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: music
9:45	Food Fair: Talk	The Breakfast Club	"Between the Lines"	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: News
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	"Sweet River": drama.	"Lora Lawton": sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Musical program
10:16	American Stories	Music; Old-Time Songs	Robert St. John, news.	"Yankee Tune Factory"	L. Grossman, talk
10:30	"Open Door": sk.	Fishermen's program	"Helpmate": sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	War story dramatized	Chet Gaylord, songs	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music	'Road of Life': sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Voice of Experience".
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade": sketch	New England Cupboard	John Kiley, organ
11:30	'Bright Horizons".	News commentator	Brave Tomorrow: dr.	'Spotlight Revue"	Profession, Wom's Club
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	'David Harum': sketch	Imogene Wolcott: 'How'	News service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Marvin Behrons.	Boake Carter, news	'Dude Ranch'
12:15	'Big Sister': sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Flower Show: C Du Suze	News service	"Dude Ranch"; News.
12:30	"Helen Trent": sk.	National Farm & Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: speakers: music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Hank Lawson's Music	Drama and Music
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking, news	The Little Show: Rakov's Or.: songs	News commentator	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Danny Cavanaugh	Carl Caruso, news	Jack Berch & His Boys	Invitation to Opera
1:30	B. Flynn, news	Danny Cavanaugh	"Mary Foster": sketch	Vincent Lopez's Orch.	Religious program
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's program		Cedric Foster, news	Religious program
2:00	Serial drama	"Listen, Milady"	'Guiding Light': drama	News; Music Roundup	Curtain Time
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef, food	'Today's Children': sk.	Yankee Kitchen	Curtain Time
2:30	'We Love & Learn'	"Ladies, Be Seated"	"Light of the World"	Yankee Kitchen	The Pepper Shaker
2:45	"Perry Mason": sk.	"Ladies, Be Seated"	Hymn recital	Mutual Girls Calling	News; Farm & Home
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	'Woman of America': sk	Sheelah Carter, news.	Musical Fantasy
3:15	'Caribbean': drama	"A to Z in Novelty"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	U. S. Coast Guard Band	Musical Fantasy
3:30	News; Snapshots	State Dep of Education:	Pepper Young's Family	Yankee House Party:	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	"Help Wanted"	guest speaker; orch.	"Right to Happiness"	Variety show; orch.	"Kick Conga"
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	"Juke Box Serenade"	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news.	News; Mystery Melodies
4:15	Guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melodies
4:30	Life to the Front	Musical Poll of Hits	Lorenzo Jones: sketch.	Mystery Drama, with	Larry Clinton's Orch.
4:45	'Your Income Tax'	Musical Poll of Hits	Young Widder Brown	Santos Ortega	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00	'Follies': Music; E.	Easy Rhythms	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; L. Welk's Orch.
5:15	Howe, m. c.	Dick Tracy: sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"Archie Andrews": dr.	"Journey

Russians Closing In on Nazi-Held Port of Nikolaev

Continued from Page 1

ments after the destruction of all military installations."

Battered by three strong Soviet armies along a 500-mile front of ever-worsening ground conditions, the Germans in South Russia were seeking hastily to avert a major calamity to their forces remaining in the area north of Nikolaev and Odessa.

Already a flood of tanks, trucks, busses, motorcycles, and infantrymen was streaming back on Nikolaev and Odessa, Russian dispatches said.

A highway runs between captured Kherson and Nikolaev but maps here show only a road between Nikolaev and Odessa. Main traffic between those two major ports always has been by boat, taking roughly nine hours.

Huge Army Trains In Middle East

By the Associated Press

Jerusalem, March 14

British forces in the Middle East are engaged in the largest maneuvers staged in the area since the war began.

Training in mountain warfare is being stressed in maneuvers in the Jordan Valley near the Palestine-Transjordan frontier.

In addition to British troops, thousands of Indian, Greek, Yugoslav, and Arab troops are participating.

Russians Poised For Odessa Drive

The Red Army appeared poised for a drive on Odessa after capturing Kherson and raising to 75,000 the Moscow-announced toll of Nazis killed and captured in 10 days of the broad Soviet offensive in Lower Russia.

Kherson fell to Gen. Rodion K. Malinovsky's Third Ukraine Army, made up of Stalingrad veterans, after a lightning 22-mile rush down the west bank of the Dnieper, Marshal Stalin announced in an order of the day. The city is 90 miles east of Odessa, escape funnel for the Germans into Rumania.

To the north, the Red Army was perched within 50 miles of the Rumanian border at three points following advances which, a Soviet communiqué said, swept up 320 more towns in 24 hours.

Soviet forces under General Malinovsky were credited officially with taking Galganovka on the Ingulets River, 35 miles east of the important Black Sea port of Nikolaev, which is 35 miles northwest of Kherson. Additional Red Army units were reported only 28 miles north of Nikolaev.

Moscow said the Germans fled "in panic" into Kherson, and that when the Red Army broke into the city it liquidated those Nazis who tried to make a stand. The Germans were even casting aside their light packs in flight, Moscow dispatches added.

The Russians were menacing the entrances into Rumania at Skalat, 20 miles southeast of Tarnopol in Old Poland; south of the rail junction of Proskurov, in the West Ukraine; and, about 125 miles further south, at Gaivoron on the banks of the Bug River.

A new threat to the Odessa-Lwow trunk rail line, already reported cut by a 67-mile gap between Tarnopol and Proskurov, was offered by a renewed offensive in the Vinnitsa sector of the Western Ukraine, the communiqué declared. Vinnitsa is only 20 miles from the Odessa-Lwow line, and 60 localities near it fell.

To the north, on the First Ukraine front, Russians said they captured more villages near virtually ringed Proskurov and in the Dnieper Bend west of Krivoi Rog liberated 60 localities. Moscow failed to mention the course of the street fighting in Tarnopol, where the Germans have maintained a bitter fight for five days.

By a Staff Artist

Closeup of Battle Area Near Kherson

Close-up of the strategic area around the ports of Kherson, Nikolaev, and Odessa into which the southern end of the battle line has moved. Arrows show direction of Russian advance into Kherson.

Japanese Papers Drop Late Editions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, March 14

The "Japanese press association has decided to stop publication of all midday and evening editions of daily papers" because of wartime paper shortage, the Nazi DNB agency reports.

The suspension, effective March 6, was ordered "in compliance with a Government appeal to the press to contribute to the paper economy campaign by further restrictions," DNB said in a wireless dispatch to the controlled European press.

As reported by United States Government monitors, DNB noted that "midday papers in Japan have for some time been limited to one page."

South Pacific:

Japanese Routed On Bougainville

Massed Japanese assaults on the American beachhead on Bougainville Island in the Solomons March 11 were thrown back, Allied headquarters reported.

The 37th Division held against the enemy's repeated suicidal attacks northeast of Cape Torokina at Empress Augusta Bay.

Japanese appear to have hit without any hope of gaining their objective.

Official accounts said American casualties were light, against a conservative estimate of 1,000 Japanese slain since the enemy, isolated on the island by the Allied blockade of reinforcements and supplies, started the Empress Augusta Bay attacks March 8.

In three main attacks, two Japanese infantry regiments supported by artillery came up against American rifles, machine guns, land mines, flame throwers, and bazookas. Some got through, but by nightfall the defenders had neutralized the Japanese pockets and restored their lines.

Navy and Marine Corps planes aided ground troops with a 78-ton bombing of the enemy's supply dumps and concentrations. A destroyer poured shells into Japanese support areas.

The Japanese were reported massing for another attack. Their artillery fire damaged the Piva air strip, but Navy Seabees quickly put it in shape again.

Allied aircraft operating from Piva and Torokina air strips since the Marines established the Empress Augusta Bay beachhead last Nov. 1 have helped neutralize the enemy base at Rabaul, New Britain, and hammered Japanese centers in the Solomons.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communiqué said Solomons - based bombers smashed at Rabaul with 117 tons of explosives. Army and Navy aircraft hit the town, harbor, and Vunapope airdrome in the raid March 11, meeting no aerial interception.

Cavalry troopers operating from Los Negros Island in the Admiralties occupied Hauwei and Butjo Luo islets close to the northwest coast of Manus Island, largest in the Admiralty group. A small band of Japanese which opposed the Hauwei landing was wiped out.

Air Over Europe:

Le Mans Target Of RAF Bombers

RAF Halifaxes staged a heavy attack during the night on the strategic railway center of Le Mans in Western France, while Mosquitos struck at Frankfurt and other places in Western Germany.

It was the second bombardment of Le Mans—115 miles southwest of Paris and on the shortest rail route between the north and west coasts—in six nights. Two bombers were lost during the night.

The Germans for the second successive night sent a small force over the south coast of England, dropping a few bombs harmlessly and setting off sirens in one London area.

The British Air Ministry said Le Mans was hit in a "heavy attack," indicating the increasing weight of these specialized night blows during a period when the moonlight has prevented major saturation attacks deep into Germany in co-ordination with American daylight assaults.

Burma:

British Cross Chindwin River

British troops have crossed the upper reaches of the Chindwin River in Northern Burma, striking a new blow at Japanese forces now harassed by assaults on half a dozen fronts, it was announced at New Delhi, India.

The river was forced in several places north of Tamanthi, a Southeast Asia communiqué said. Tamanthi is about 100 miles west of Mogaung and Myitkyina in the Irrawaddy Valley, toward which Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's American and Chinese forces are progressing in a drive to clean the enemy from North Burma.

The columns crossed much easier than the raiders of Brig. Charles Orde Wingate in their epic foray through the jungles at this time last year. The operation apparently was wrapped in secrecy until the troops not only were across the river, but well advanced into the jungle.

The new drive seriously threatens to oust the Japanese from North Burma and permit the opening of a land route into China. To meet this threat, the Japanese face the necessity of launching serious diversionary operations.

Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten recently visited General Stilwell's headquarters at Ledo and consulted on progress achieved in the northern sector of the front, it was officially announced.

"Together they toured the forward areas and Lord Louis Mountbatten saw for himself development of a plan which he and General Stilwell worked out together more than six months ago," the announcement said.

Meanwhile, Allied troops made continued progress in clearing the Japanese from the Buthedaung-Maungdaw road, both ends of which were secured through the capture of Buthedaung, which was announced March 13.

Italy:

Allies and Nazis Bogged in Mud

The weather has improved in Italy but the ground remains extremely soft, holding both the Allied and German Armies mudbound except for patrol operations which included sharp clashes near Minturno and Cassino on the main Fifth Army front, Allied headquarters announced.

Allied planes flew 1,000 sorties March 13, headquarters said, with medium bombers pounding German communications in Central Italy, including rail bridges at Sarzana and Viareggio as well as rail yards at Spoleto, Perugia and Fabriano.

Black Sea Port of Kherson: Key Rail and River Junction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Black Sea port of Kherson, which the Red Army has captured, is a key rail and river junction, says the National Geographic Society.

About 20 miles up the Dnieper River from the bay of the same name, it is on the extensive steel network that links the southwest Ukraine with the Crimea. From the city, rails run northeastward for about 120 miles to the great iron center of Krivoi Rog.

About 35 miles to the northwest is the former Soviet naval base, Nikolaev. Kherson is only 20 minutes by bomber from Odessa, which fell to the Nazis on Oct. 16, 1942. It is about 110 miles, or less than 10 minutes' flying time farther, from the nearest point on the Rumanian border.

North and northeast of the port stretches the vast Dnieper Bend area, which the sweeping southern loop of the river has made a strategic military sector.

Below Kherson, the Dnieper splits up into a number of channels that turn this region into a jumble of islands and islets, marsh- and reed-covered.

Russian control of the city and the outlets of the river, together with other points already captured upstream, would block the westward retreat of Nazi forces left in the south-central Ukraine.

Kherson was founded as a naval base, fortress, and shipbuilding center in the late 1770's, during the reign of Catherine the Great. Since then the city's career—both military and commercial—has been marked by spectacular ups and downs.

Once an important port for foreign trade with inland Russia, it lost out with the development of the neighboring port of Odessa. Later it was further eclipsed by the establishment of a naval station at Nikolaev.

Before the Russian Revolution, Kherson had revived an old traffic in wheat and timber trade, but the civil conflict and foreign intervention again halted progress. In recent years, the port once more had made a commercial comeback in modern industry and increased shipping, following general power and navigation construction along the Dnieper. Its harbor was improved, new docks, floating grain elevators, and other facilities for handling heavy traffic were installed.

Eire

Continued from Page 1

conviction in Dublin last night that the Allies would soon close the border between neutral Eire and Northern Ireland as a natural sequel to the ban on traffic across the Irish Sea.

Suspension of cross-border communications would affect about 1,250,000 yearly trips, the Dublin dispatch estimated, while the British-Irish travel ban involves about 300,000 trips.

Canada in Line

OTTAWA, March 14 (AP)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King said yesterday that Canada had rejected a suggestion from Prime Minister Eamon de Valera that the Dominion use its influence to have withdrawn the United States' notes requesting the closing of German and Japanese diplomatic and consular offices in Eire. The Canadian Government was in full sympathy with the Washington request, Mr. King told the House of Commons.

Shaw Agrees

LONDON, March 14 (AP) — Mr. G. Bernard Shaw, an Irishman himself, defends the Irish for refusing to "abandon neutrality" by cracking down on Axis diplomats in Eire.

"Of course they are justified," said the veteran playwright in an interview March 12 with Mr. J. C. Toohil of the Daily Sketch.

Asked if the Irish "have a real grievance against the English," Mr. Shaw replied: "We have centuries of grievances against them."

Would imposition of economic sanctions alter the Irish neutrality viewpoint?

"As an Irishman you (Mr. Toohil) should know the answer," Mr. Shaw said. "The effect will be to the contrary."

Provincial Finances Ripe For After War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—Buttressed by the largest revenues in the Province's history, totaling more than $40,000,000, with a surplus of $8,000,000 over expenditures, the British Columbia Government is well equipped financially to deal in realistic terms with the problems of postwar readjustment and expansion.

Apart from reduction in some taxes and fees, the Government plans to build a highway into the long inaccessible but agriculturally rich Peace River country; to establish research laboratories to explore the possibilities of more effective use of natural resources; to "grubstake" prospectors; to establish a bureau of postwar rehabilitation, and to make an outright gift of 1,000,000 acres of farm land to returning servicemen.

The Government also has plans for the financial relief of farmers and for the increasing of old-age pensions.

Probably the most spectacular task set by the Government is the building of a highway to the Peace River Valley. It is indicated that the Pine Pass route will be selected—one of three alternatives, the others being the Monkman Pass and Peace Pass.

The Pine Pass route will go north from Prince George to Summit Lake and, following the Parsnip River, reach Fort McLeod. Just north of that old trading post it will branch off to enter the Pass, and junction will be made with the Commotion Creek road constructed when oil drilling operations were conducted there by the Provincial Government a few years ago. From there the road will lead to Dawson Creek on the Alaska Highway.

The juncture with the Alaska Highway is of special significance, because it will eliminate the present situation whereby Vancouver, Seattle, Portland, and other West Coast cities are bypassed by traffic moving overland to Alaska. The road also is expected to stimulate development of important coal deposits.

The project, for which $6,000,000 already has been set aside, will be begun as soon as men and materials are available. The Pine Pass route would involve the construction of 276 miles of new road at a cost estimated at $4,300,000.

In its proposed laboratory research program, the Government hopes to develop many new uses for forest products, realizing that the Province must seek a substitute for the sawmill trade which has depended in the past on centuries-old forests now being rapidly depleted. New industries using younger trees also give promise of greater and more stabilized employment and bigger pay rolls.

G.O.P. Women Back Equal Pay And Places in Peace Councils

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 13 — Postwar jobs for men and women alike without discrimination in pay, and inclusion of women in the peace-making councils, were asked here by Republican women at the close of a three-day session of the National Federation of Women's Republican Clubs' Advisory Board.

In another resolution, the women commended Congress "for its reassertion of the independence and initiative of the legislative body" and for "its reassumption of its rightful place in our republican form of government."

Community Plan

The resolutions took on new significance because of the recent action of the Republican National Committee promising women a voice in making the party's platform for the first time in Republican Party history at the forthcoming Chicago convention.

Often pictured primarily as wealthy women with social prestige, the Republican women showed definite interest in the working woman, recognizing "a pressing need for action in behalf of women and children in war production centers."

Soldier-Vote Issue

"Many of these women," the resolution said, "need assistance from their communities and merit support from the entire nation."

In addition to advocating postwar job opportunities for women without discrimination in rates of pay because of sex, and the inclusion of women in the peace-making, the women urged "increased recognition of qualified women in the governmental field."

Turning to the soldiers' vote issue, the board "deplored" New Deal efforts to use it as "a political football."

"It is self-evident," they said, "that Republican women want the servicemen to vote. The issue is one of methods and procedure. We are for a ballot which does not deny to any serviceman or woman the full voting privileges enjoyed by civilians at home. We are for a ballot that does not restrict the vote of servicemen or women to Federal offices only. We are for a ballot which carries the names of all candidates. We are for a ballot that is legal and constitutional and can legally be counted by election officials in the states."

The women were told by Representative Charles A. Halleck (R) of Indiana, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, that women's vote may decide who is to be elected in many places this year.

He urged the women to write to their "men-folks" in the armed forces about home-front issues to offset "New Deal propaganda to induce millions of servicemen to vote for the fourth-term candidate."

Paper Sales Reach An All-Time High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 14—Intensified interest in newspaper reading, carrying United States daily circulation to an all-time high of 46,706,904 sales per day through 1943, is disclosed by the 1944 edition of N. W. Ayer & Son's Directory of Newspapers and Periodicals.

This new record represents a daily gain of 2,214,068 over the preceding year, despite the fact that mergers and discontinuances have reduced the number of dailies in the nation from 1894 to 1859.

Along with the week day press, Sunday newspapers also registered a circulation gain of 1,909,141.

Although total magazine circulation is only 659,264, all but two classifications show increases. Movie magazines gained 1,352,023; pulp magazines 1,949,513; general magazines 922,830; and "specialized" publications—i. e., those covering specific interests, from astrology to zoology—1,401,195.

Periodicals of all kinds now number 5,982 as against 6,354 a year ago.

British Coal Strike Eased; Churchill Shuns Compulsion

Continued from Page 1

the prolonged dispute. The United States has grappled with the same issue.

200,000 Tons Short

The Fuel Minister, Maj. Gwiliym Lloyd George, admitted in Commons today that the shortage in coal output in February this year compared with last February was about 200,000 tons. And March is the month in which the result of the present strike will be felt.

There were cheers in Commons when a Conservative Member, Sir Archibald Sothby, challenged the Fuel Minister, "Will the Minister bring to the notice of those responsible for coal stoppage the results that would follow supposing the Merchant Navy and the Royal Navy went on strike?"

The dispute concerns the scale of piece rates which were not increased at the time of the general wage increase and which the men say acts to discourage the most efficient and industrious workers. There are other grievances, but the miners' strike action has brought nationwide condemnation.

Contrast in Conditions

The British strike situation differs from America's in that the leaders of the miners stand with the Government in its refusal to negotiate with miners while they remain on strike.

Both the miner leaders and the Government are defending the principle of negotiation within an industry as the basis of democratic method of settling disputes.

The miners have forced the issue by striking because they contend that the Government has mishandled the whole situation and is now stalling for time.

The nation as a whole is anxiously waiting to see whether the Government has judged the situation rightly by leaving the coal industry to settle its own problem.

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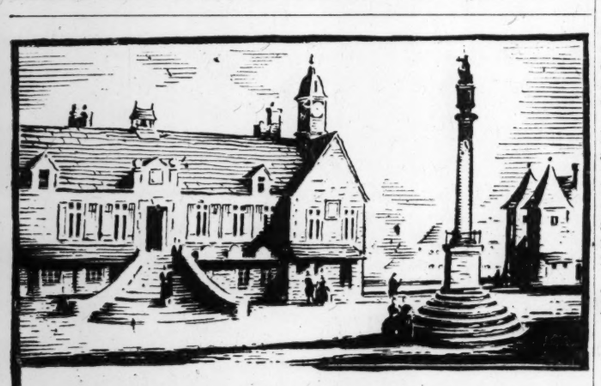

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The Christian Science Monitor
Burwood House, Coxton Street, London, S. W. 1, England

New Gadgets Thrill Chinese, Exhibit in Chungking Proves

By Guenther Stein
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, March 14—The Chinese like gadgets and exhibitions almost as much as Americans.

That probably is why the industrial and mining exhibit just opened here is crowded from morning until night with excited Chinese milling around model factories, puffing little steam engines, and geological specimens, thrilled with this evidence of the progress their country has made in the industrial field.

Whatever the Chinese hear or see of the advanced technique of foreign countries is a great challenge to most of them. They are eager to prove they can do as well as Americans or Europeans in these fields if given the opportunity.

They believe they will have that opportunity after the war is over. They are looking forward to it—the Chinese college men, the businessmen, the farmers, the little-shop keepers, and even the coolies.

Leaders at Exhibit

At the exhibition dozens of engineers and natural scientists of the National Resources Commission stand by their exhibits, eager to arouse in their visitors the enthusiasm that motivates themselves. Almost every one of these men is a leader in his own field and could be well on the way to personal wealth in business, if he did not prefer to work for China's industrial development.

The National Resources Commission, with its 105 mines, factories, power plants, laboratories, and auxiliary enterprises, is probably today the best-run and in every respect the most-modern unit in China's vast administrative machinery.

No other group in China's bureaucracy has better chiefs—Dr. Wong Wen-hao, a famous geologist who sacrificed his academic career to become Minister of Economics and Chairman of the National Resources Commission, and C. C. Chien, a brilliant economist and educator who studied in London and Oxford and made himself an expert industrialist and administrator, as its Vice-Chairmen.

Both are thoroughly modern, genuine enthusiasts and a new, modest, and simple type of leaders of men. They command an effectionate loyalty in their subordinates, which has nothing to do with old-fashioned Chinese ethics and formalities.

Among the visitors were elderly Government officials who seemed strongly impressed by the atmosphere of the exhibition and by the sound promise it holds for the future of a well-governed China. There were old-fashioned merchants who appeared surprised at what a modern government administration can achieve as pioneer and guide of private enterprise. There were businessmen, fascinated students and young government employees. There were workmen and coolies, too.

Surprise to Many

The discovery that the Chinese of today have something in their mental make-up which some day may make them a nation of excellent technicians comes as a surprise to persons who know China only superficially. But anybody who has visited some of the few factories that make up the modern industry of free China will testify that the skill of the average Chinese workman and engineer compares fairly well with that of their colleagues in other countries, particularly in the factories of the National Resources Commission where great attention is given to the steady improvement of the workers' training in precision methods. These plants prove that Chinese mechanics have no other than social and educational handicaps to overcome in order to get to the very top of their respective trades.

To establish a social and technical condition under which industrial skill can develop on a broad basis is probably the greatest single prerequisite for China's industrial development. The present exhibition in Chungking shows again that the raw materials riches of China, especially iron ore and copper, are, at best, no more than moderate, so that labor forms the main natural wealth on which, with the assistance of some raw material imports, Chinese industry can rely for its development.

The second requirement will be the training of a much larger staff of engineers and technicians than at present available. The two men in command of the National Resources Commission realize this very well, and one of their main reasons in holding the present exhibition is to educate the youth of free China to the industrial needs of the country and to encourage the enthusiasm for modern technology that has grown during the war.

Canadian Survey Proposes Curb On Shifting of Doctors

OTTAWA, March 14 (AP)—Control of the movement of doctors from one locality to another and provision for replacement of doctors no longer able to carry on in rural areas was recommended in a national wartime health survey presented today to the House of Commons.

The survey, prepared by the Canadian Medical Procurement and Assignment Board, also urged that doctors in the armed forces be encouraged and permitted to assist civilian doctors when consistent with their military duties to ease the manpower situation.

It suggested that provinces be requested to grant interim licenses to practice to military doctors within their jurisdiction.

Of active physicians still in civil life, only 41.7 per cent are under 45 years of age and those too old to enlist are assuming "an increasingly heavy burden," the survey said.

Hospital personnel has been "very seriously depleted by the war," the survey declared, and added that in February, 1943, a total of 3,284 civilian dentists were "attempting" to serve about 11,000,000 persons—or one for every 3,477 persons.

The survey urged that dental personnel for civilian services should not be permitted to fall below 70 per cent of the prewar level, and that no further enlistment be permitted in provinces where this level has been reached.

Power Fund Return Demanded by Scott

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP)—Representative Hugh D. Scott Jr. (R), of Pennsylvania, today demanded that $51,757,000 in unobligated funds for construction and maintenance of power facilities be returned to the Treasury and that Congress immediately review the entire Government-financed power program.

"Congress should start anew to determine the necessity for expansion and completion of construction of power projects," Mr. Scott told the House.

He said he had been informed that the large amount of unobligated funds was a "temptation" to "New Dealers" who wanted to complete what he termed nonmilitary and unessential projects.

High Court Rules On Liquor Seizure

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP)—The Supreme Court yesterday held "illegal and wholly without justification" Oklahoma's seizure of a shipment of wine and whisky, from outside the State, to several hundred Army officers at Fort Sill military reservation.

The 7 to 2 decision upheld a Federal District Court's order for return of the confiscated liquor to the Yellow Cab Transit Company, which was transporting it from East St. Louis, Ill., to the Fort Sill Officers' Club. Members of the club had ordered the liquor through the club secretary.

Associate Justice Hugo L. Black's majority opinion declared that there was no Oklahoma law which prohibited or regulated interstate shipments of liquor through the State to another State or to an area subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States.

Allies Ponder Reich Labor as Reparations Pay

German workers would repair ravages of war in Russia, France, and other nations.

The United Nations are actively studying two aspects of the reparations question—one, punishment of war criminals; two, restitution for destruction. The difficult problem of punishment for atrocities was explained in full in an article appearing Feb. 15. The following article discusses the possibilities of the Germans being compelled to undertake the rebuilding of some of the Allied properties their armies have destroyed during the conflict.

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Reports from reliable American witnesses just released from German internment at Baden-Baden that 12,000,000 foreign workers are scattered around Germany, working under more or less slave canditions, once more raises the acute question of how reparation is to be exacted from Germany when the war ends.

The question is asked: If Germany finds it profitable to import workers on so large a scale, would it not be feasible for the Allied nations to demand, as part of the peace terms, that Germany send its workers to help rebuild the ravages of war in Russia, France, Belgium, and any other countries that might have need of such work?

The question, like every question relating to reparations, is full of economic and political complexities, and so far there has been no expression of agreement among the United Nations on any program for putting the idea into effect.

There is a growing feeling, however, that Germany should not be allowed this time to get way with the paltry reparations sum of $9,000,000,000, the amount paid after the last war, half of which amount it borrowed from abroad.

Heavy Russian Claims

The time, Russia in particular has made it plain that it will make very heavy claims of reparation upon Germany.

Russian radiocasts, embracing calculations made by Prof. Eugene Varga, a Hungarian economist who has been teaching in Russia, have set the possible Soviet reparations claims at anything up to $800,000,000,000.

In view of the ironclad firmness of the Russian attitude on such matters today, the prospects are that Germany on this occasion will be made to pay substantial reparations and that the rest of the Allies will be disposed to show equal firmness.

It is generally felt that the German people emerged from the last war with very little conception of the damage their arms had inflicted and that, owing to the Nazi propaganda system, they have an even less clear idea on the subject in the present war. The proposal has been strongly made, therefore, in some quarters that if Germans can be compelled to shoulder part of the burden of rebuilding what they have destroyed, they will begin to realize the true fruits of their militarism.

Professor Varga figured that since Germany spent up to $6,000,000,000 a year for armament in prewar years, it could make a substantial contribution to the rehabilitation of other nations. He has calculated that reconstruction in Russia would require the work of 10,000,000 men for 10 years.

Goods May Be Scarce

In view of the destructive work of the Anglo-American bombers throughout the Reich, Germany in the situation obtaining at the close of the war may well be able to furnish workers more easily than reparation in goods or currency.

The United Nations in January, 1943, made a general statement that Germany should be compelled to make restitution of all illegally seized property. But beyond this, little agreement has been reached on reparations.

A proposal of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration that Germany should be called upon to contribute to the general relief work in Europe was not supported by the United States and British Governments. Business interests generally are opposed to long-extended, heavy reparations claims as not conducive to a speedy return of all-round economic prosperity. They do not appear, however, to have the same objection to reparations in the shape of actual work.

Labor may be found suspicious of reparation by service, unless it is made clear that it will not affect them adversely. William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, referring to this form of reparation, also took the standpoint that "the American Federation of Labor will oppose with all its power any attempt to enslave the workers of Germany or any other country. Our message to Germany," he said, "is a message of hope. We are determined to free them from the bonds of Nazi oppression and to give them every opportunity to work out democratic solutions of their problems."

Protection for Labor

Since the German workers and their unions were the first to be victimized by the Nazi regime, the Allies presumably would take pains to see that the main brunt of the reparations did not fall too exclusively on the German working population.

It will be remembered that the opposition of labor to an influx of foreign workers was one of the main considerations which caused both France and Belgium to reject a German proposal after the last war that German work gangs be sent into their devastated areas.

It may be expected that the attitude of the several nations to reparations by work will differ according to their respective economic situation. Nations which have ample labor for their own reconstruction, or which have an unsettled social order at home, might prefer reparations in goods rather than in work—being apprehensive of the presence of gangs of foreign workers in their midst. Russia and others may feel they have the situation so well in control that the importation of work gangs would be welcomed.

One factor that may lend more weight to the work proposal this year than previously is the prospect of more difficulty than ever in extracting reparations in goods or currency from the much-battered German nation. Reparations in services may, therefore, make a more widespread appeal to all concerned.

Associated Press

Dutch 'Volunteers,' Germans Say

Caption for this picture, supplied by the Swedish picture agency Pressons Bild, says it shows volunteers of the Dutch Labor Corps at work under a Nazi foreman.

Australian Amendment Curbs Delegation of Special Powers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, March 14—In order to meet mounting criticism of the Government's proposed amendments to the Federal Constitution to give the Commonwealth Government special powers for postwar plans, Attorney General Herbert Evatt has made some concessions in an amendment. This amendment guarantees freedom of speech and religion, providing safeguards against the excessive delegation of authority to departmental heads.

The announcement of these additional clauses to the bill is generally believed to have cut the ground from under the feet of critics of the measure.

Whereas a few days ago there was a big body of public opinion building up against transferring to the Commonwealth many of the powers presently exercised by the States, today there is a feeling that so long as the freedom to criticize is retained, the powers may be granted safely in the knowledge that critics can have full say at the next election.

Opposition Not United

It is significant that while the press is questioning the motives which actuated the Attorney General in putting forth the amendment, few papers are backing the Opposition Leader, Robert M. Menzies, in his efforts to persuade electors to defeat the referendum on the amendment on the ground that the powers in the bill are in excess of requirements. Mr. Menzies incidentally hasn't the united support of all the opposition.

Press criticism of Dr. Evatt's amendment is largely limited to two aspects. One is that the anti-bureaucratic check will apply only to the exercise of 14 new powers proposed in the Government bill, and the second that guarantee of freedom of speech and religion will operate only for the five-year period covered by the bill.

This limitation of the bill's operation was agreed on at the 1942 convention at the request of states who wanted the right to regain the former powers if use of them by the Commonwealth proved detrimental to the states. Incidentally, religious freedom is already provided, as far as the Commonwealth is concerned, and what Dr. Evatt is now proposing is extension of the guarantee to the legislation of the states.

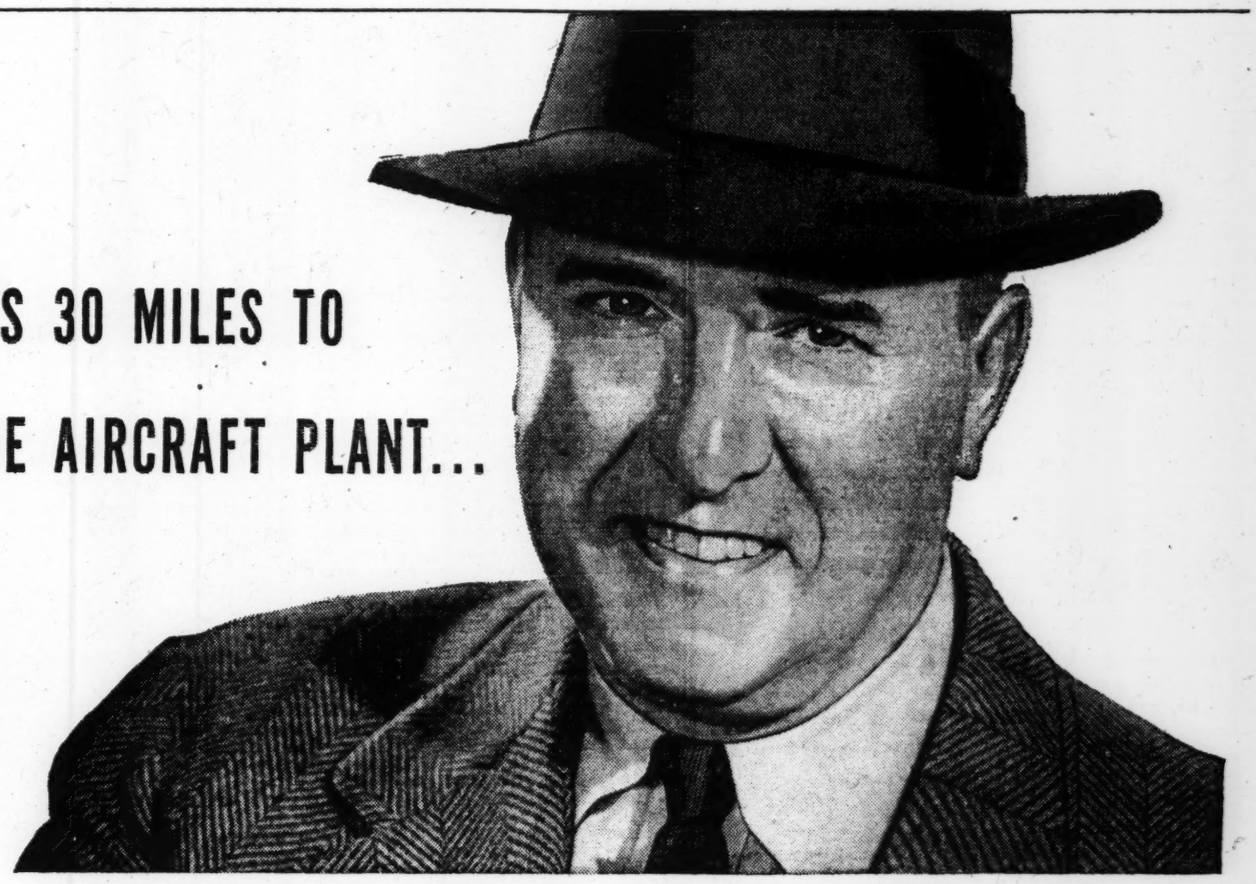
Although the federal opposition was a consenting party to plans drawn up at the 1942 convention, it is now raising objections.

Private Enterprise Issue

Recently efforts have been made to create doubts in the electorate of the use to which Labor is likely to put the powers—particularly in regard to interference with private enterprise. Hence the Attorney General's latest amendment to the proposed bill.

The Senate line-up is about even until midyear when new Labor Senators will come into office, but it is expected that two or three of the opposition, who are believers in the transfer of powers, will see the bill through.

The Government's main difficulty will be to carry people with it on the referendum, as the Oppositionists are cleverly using the statements of Leftists within Government ranks to suggest that once the Commonwealth has the powers it will go much further than presently indicated.



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'Dear Alben' Visits President And Finds the Latchstring Out

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP)—Senator Alben W. Barkley, Democratic Leader of the Senate, called on President Roosevelt yesterday for the first time since his break with the White House over the President's tax veto, and reported a most agreeable session.

Then he went up Pennsylvania Avenue to the Senate and blocked—for the time, at least—consideration of a resolution which would have given the Judiciary Committee the right to survey all Presidential executive orders "with particular regard to the source of constitutional or executive authority."

Barkley said he wanted to study it some more.

The Democratic leader joined other congressional chiefs in the regular Monday legislative conference with the President.

"You wouldn't have known anything had ever happened—if it did," Senator Barkley told reporters after his visit with the President. The tax veto wasn't mentioned at the conference.

The Senate resolution Senator Barkley blocked temporarily would have given the Judiciary Committee the right to inquire into "directives, rules and regulations issued by or under authority of any department or independent agency" — a definition broad enough to catch all executive orders. It was proposed by Senator Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada, Chairman of the Committee.

The President's action creating some war-emergency agencies by executive order and financing them through fund transfers rather than congressional appropriations has been attacked recently by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Kansas Tax Deputies Found 94 P. C. Accurate

WICHITA, Kan. (AP)—Lynn R. Brodrick, Kansas City Collector of Internal Revenue, handed 31 of his deputies an income tax problem as a test of accuracy.

Only three missed it, he said, one by only one cent, another by a few cents, and the third by several dollars.

"Deputies in Kansas are 94 per cent right," Mr. Browerick commented. "The two who missed by the greatest margin are new employees."

R. M. Lovett Resigns Virgin Islands Post

CHARLOTTE AMALIE, V. I., March 14 (AP)—Robert Morss Lovett, center of a long controversy between Congress and the Roosevelt Administration, has resigned as Executive Assistant to Virgin Islands Gov. Charles Harwood at the request of Interior Secretary Harold Ickes.

Mr. Lovett, former Government Secretary for the Islands, was accused by the Dies Committee of affiliation with subversive organizations. A House subcommittee recommendation held him unfit to hold Government office and Congress last July removed him from the Federal pay roll.

"It is obvious that with appropriations pending for next year, my presence in the Islands, in view of the personal hostility of members of Congress, is a burden which the Department of the Interior cannot longer carry," Mr. Lovett said yesterday, in announcing his resignation.

Mr. Lovett's suit to recover salary withheld since last November is pending in the Supreme Court.

Denver University Moves Ahead

Old and New Buildings at 80-Year-Old Educational Institution

Upper left: Students of the 353d College Training Detachment of the Army Air Forces filing into the Mary Reed Library of the University of Denver for classes. Upper right: Looking up at the Mary Reed Library. Lower: "Old Main," the administration building, with the campus, the faculty residence section, and the rolling prairies beyond. Old Main's tower once held a deep-toned bell, to call students to chapel and classes, but the tower is silent now—the bell was donated to the metal drive.

Efforts to Smirch Congress Are Attacked by Hoffman

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP)—Representative Clare E. Hoffman (R) of Michigan charged March 13 that the Congress of Industrial Organizations' leadership, Communists in "policy-making" Federal jobs, the New Deal itself and "smear campaign" radio commentators have joined in efforts to smirch Congress and unseat some members.

Those who don't "bow" to the wishes of this group, Mr. Hoffman told the House, will be targets in the elections this year.

Mr. Hoffman delivered a 10,000-word blast in which he accused the heads of the C. I. O. of "deliberately" hampering the war effort with strikes. The rank and file of the unions are not to blame, he emphasized.

There is a drive on, he said, "to override our form of government and convince our people that Franklin D. Roosevelt is the indispensable man."

Those who question "the soundness of New Deal policies have been the targets of the smear brigade." This "brigade," he said, includes radio commentators Walter Winchell and Drew Pearson, the newspapers PM and the Chicago Sun and others.

He noted that Mr. Winchell had been placed on an inactive status as lieutenant commander in the Navy but asserted that the commentator still was retained on the Navy rolls "by virtue of pressure from the White House."

Mr. Hoffman's blast coincided with a charge by Representative Fred E. Busbey (R) of Illinois that persons in strategic Government posts are working "day and night" to "pave the way for totalitarian domination of the United States and the European continent."

He told the House such persons were entrenched in the Office of War Information, in the Office of Strategic Services, in the Office of Economic Warfare, in the Federal Communications Commission and in other "strategic" posts.

He called the House's attention to "the activities of one Louis Adamic, a Yugoslav by birth" who, he said, "has openly boasted of his powerful connections and influence in the Office of War Information, the Office of Strategic Services and even the State Department."

Mr. Busbey said Mr. Adamic has published many books and pamphlets "calculated to sway American public opinion," and charged that Mr. Adamic is "openly promoting" the interests of the Soviet Union "above all others."

In New York Mr. Adamic said in comment on Mr. Busbey's statement:

"It is all pulled out of thin air. So far as I know I have absolutely no influence with the Office of Strategic Services, the Office of War Information or the State Department. It is merely a smear on the part of people like Busbey who, I suspect, are tied up with the Yugoslav Ambassador in Washington, Mr. Fotich, who finds me objectionable because I am pro-Tito and anti-Yugoslav Government in exile."

Ball Tosses Stassen's Hat Into the Ring

MADISON, Wis., March 14 (AP)—Senator Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota, declared last night that congressional "suspicion and antagonism" toward President Roosevelt is so great that the election of a new President is necessary to avert a deadlock between Congress and the executive on domestic and foreign policies.

Senator Ball made the statement on a state-wide radio hookup in opening a campaign for delegates pledged to support Lieut Commander Harold E. Stassen, former Minnesota Governor, for the Republican presidential nomination.

Supporters of Commander Stassen, the Senator declared, are determined to press his candidacy despite his absence on naval duties—a factor which Senator Ball described as "a severe political handicap."

Pushing his candidacy now, Senator Ball said, might hurt his political career, but added:

"We are not concerned with Stassen's personal career nor with the usual weighing of political assets or liabilities. We are concerned with what happens to the United States of America for the next four years."

Declaring that a co-operative attitude between Congress and the President is needed "desperately," Senator Ball said Commander Stassen was the type of man who had demonstrated as a Governor that he would work with legislative leaders to get constructive programs enacted. He promised also that Commander Stassen would put an end to "the present nightmarish confusion of overlapping bureaus and agencies, conflicting authorities and bickering for power in Washington."

A slate of Stassen delegates has been entered in Wisconsin's April 4 presidential primary, along with delegates backing Wendell L. Willkie, the 1940 presidential nominee, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York and Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Commander Stassen has made no announcement as to his candidacy but Senator Ball said he knew the former Governor "well enough to be sure that if nominated he would request inactive duty in order to discuss with the people the grave national and international issues of this campaign.

Television Expected to Boom Into Billion-Dollar Industry

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP)—Television will be a postwar billion-dollar industry that should be helped to get under way directly after cessation of hostilities, Thomas F. Joyce, executive of the Radio Corporation of America, said today in an address to the Sales Executives Club of New York.

He contended that television not only "can help bring about increased employment" but "a higher level of prosperity throughout the nation" as well.

Mr. Joyce forecast that, within 10 years of full commercialization, television should be available to approximately 112,000,000 people and said he believed it was a potential source of 4,600,000 jobs.

Maintaining that the war had demonstrated America's ability to produce, he said that the principal postwar economic problem would be distribution.

"Television properly used," he said, "has the power to make people want merchandise more than they do money, thus creating the necessary turnover of goods and services with which to create jobs.

"It is important for the future prosperity of our people that large scale television expansion start immediately after the war."

He quoted a statement prepared by Ed O'Neil, President of the American Farm Federation, said that television "is all that's necessary to make the farmer as much a member of the commercial community as your next door neighbor" and thus the farmer would be enabled to share in "a general increase in prosperity."

Mr. Joyce urged "rapid postwar development of a nationwide television system" so that agriculture and industry could "present their products and services so effectively that a high level of purchasing will be maintained, thus, contributing to the maintenance of a high level of employment."

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NWLB Is Given Ultimatum On Hard Coal Pay

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP)—The anthracite wage agreement has been submitted to the National War Labor Board on a take-it-or-leave-it basis, a United Mine Workers' spokesman said today.

This determined expression presaged a possible serious clash, because it is known that the NWLB objects to at least one wage provision of the proposed contract. This is the clause providing for payment of 37.8 cents a day to all employees, which is a time-and-a-half rate for 15 minutes' lunch time which the employees are to give to production. The NWLB's objection is that contract miners are paid on a tonnage basis, not an hourly basis, and had no lunch time to give to production.

On March 11, a NWLB spokesman said, Edwin Witte, an alternate public member, had been assigned to help the miners and the operators negotiate an agreement within the framework of the stabilization policy, and that as far as he knew such negotiations would be continued.

A union spokesman acknowledged that both sides had met with Mr. Witte, presented the agreement to him, and answered his questions, but the miners are "standing pat."

The U. M. W. contends that in approving the Ickes-Lewis agreement of Nov. 3 the NWLB did not specifically veto the 37.8 cents for tonnage men and that it has been paid to the workers for more than four months. The U. M. W. spokesman denied any plans to continue negotiations or mediation, and said the NWLB could approve it or take the responsibility for rejecting it.

Saloons Seen Prod To Racial Conflicts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., March 14—The danger of racial conflicts now and after the war could definitely be reduced if saloons were closed, the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union declared here.

Pointing to evidence that liquor was an important factor in all recent race riots, the W. C. T. U. declared that the unrestricted sale of liquor arouses subdued antagonisms, and results in violence.

"Tolerance requires a clear and level head," said Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, National W. C. T. U. President. "Intolerance always becomes destructive to public order and decency when inflamed by liquor. We cannot afford to permit alcohol-provoked enmities to endanger our liberties."

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Denver University Grows To New Stature of Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER—One of the oldest institutions of higher education in the trans-Missouri region, the University of Denver, celebrated its 80th anniversary on March 2. Dr. Ben M. Cherrington, Chancellor, predicted for the University an ever-widening future usefulness, national and even international in importance and scope, in the air age which he said would also be the age of universal culture.

More than 500 alumni attended the anniversary banquet. J. Stanley Edwards, alumnus who graduated 50 years ago this year, cut a huge "birthday cake." March graduates were guests of honor, and a chorus from the ASTP foreign area the language unit sang Spanish and American folk songs.

During the five years since its 75th anniversary, the University has grown faster, in size and in usefulness, than ever before. During this period it has added the Government Center, with its unique courses financed by the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, in which 10 young persons chosen for merit from among graduates of American colleges and universities are given an intensive 18-months' course in which they specialize in learning to assay the value of government from the outside, as future experts for tax associations and other bodies interested in efficiency in government.

School of Music

It also has added the Lamont School of Music, headed by Florence Lamont Hinman; and a school for glider construction and operation, and has become a leader in the movement to preserve and enhance the humanities in the post-war world, in which 90 colleges and universities of the region are participating.

It has established, jointly with the University of Chicago and several other American institutions, the "highest laboratory in the world" atop 14,259-foot Mt. Evans, for the study of cosmic rays. Many experiments of value both to natural science and industry have been carried forward in its biological, physical and engineering laboratories.

Mary Reed Library Building, donated by Mrs. Verner Zeed Reed, is nationally known, and the University has taken a leading part in building a bibliographical center in Denver and in stimulating other library services for the region.

Research Center

Domiciled in the University, though not an integral part of it, is the National Opinion Research Center headed by Harry H. Field, whose reports on public opinion are nationally published week by week.

The Social Science Foundation, supported largely by revenues from the estate of James H. Causey, is headed by Dr. Cherrington. Specializing in international understanding and welfare, it has helped to make Denver and the Rocky Mountain region conscious of the world without to a degree unusual in mid-America.

The University also functions as a true municipal university, conducting many night classes in down-town buildings, including those of the School of Commerce, a full-time school many of whose graduates have become business and industrial leaders in the region.

Nor are the interests of religion—the University was originally founded as a seminary of the Methodist Episcopal Church—neglected. The Iliff School of Theology is a part of it.

People's School

It is a people's school, and during peacetime the stores and homes of Denver are filled with bright youths and girls working their way. Also the tram cars—one method of working through is as a rush-hour tram operator.

The School of Glider Flight and Construction, formerly headed by Eugene Ardelt, is said to be the only one connected with a university. It achieved national notice when two gliders were brought to Denver from Joliet, Ill., a year ago in the first long-distance tandem glider flight under civilian auspices.

Right now, of course, the campus is crowded with lads in uniform, and many fraternity buildings have become temporarily "United States military reservations." Denver University has the 353d College Training Detachment of the Army Air Forces, and three ASTP units, one in basic engineering, one in advanced engineering, and one a Foreign Area and Language School in which five languages are taught by the new, swift, oral methods.

Draft Dodgers Get Nice Safe Jail

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP)—Charles Thomas Morris of Torrington, Conn., who pleaded guilty to evading the draft in 1942, was sentenced yesterday in Federal Court to three years' imprisonment.

"While you were taking two years to come to your senses, some other man might have been killed in your place at the front," Judge Simon Rifkind declared.

Mr. Morris' attorney, William M. Kilcullen, said the defendant had been given a "rough deal" by his draft board in 1942.

The board, Mr. Kilcullen said, denied Morris time to care for several pressing personal affairs.

Unable to find employment because of his 1A classification, and discharged from his former job for the same reason, the attorney said Morris changed his name to Charles Wood, moved to a farm near Torrington and obtained employment in a defense plant. A few months later, his wife had a child.

"He wanted to do nothing malicious," Mr. Kilcullen said.

"Except make someone else lie in a foxhole for two years and perhaps die there," said the judge.

SANTA FE, N. M., March 14 (AP)—Four brothers who fled to timber lands, sleeping in caves and living mostly on venison to evade the draft were sentenced to five years' imprisonment each by U. S. District Judge Colin Neblett here yesterday.

The brothers, who pleaded guilty to charges of violating the Selective Service Act, are: Walter Caudill, charged with failing to notify his draft board of change of address; Earl Caudill, Jesse Caudill, and Roy Caudill, each charged with failure to report for induction.

They surrendered to a posse of State and Federal officers in February after four months in the wilds.

Minnesota Sets Up Service-Vote Means

SAINT PAUL, Minn., March 14 (AP)—The Minnesota Legislature, in special session March 12, approved a measure setting up machinery so that the State's men and women in military service may vote in the 1944 elections.

County auditors are authorized to send ballots to Minnesota military personnel, both in the United States and overseas, upon receipt of application from the individual or upon application of his or her parents, husband, wife or adult child.

Sergeants in the Army, or their naval equivalent, and commissioned officers may witness the applications, and the bill requires that the ballots themselves be accompanied by sworn statements regarding the voters' qualifications.

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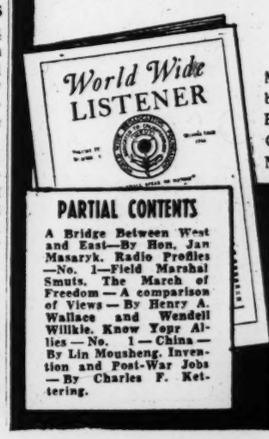

PARTIAL CONTENTS

A Bridge Between West and East—By Hon. Jan Masaryk. Radio Profiles—No. 1—Field Marshal Smuts. The March of Freedom—A comparison of Views—By Henry A. Wallace and Wendell Willkie. Know Your Allies—No. 1—China—By Lin Mousheng. Invention and Post-War Jobs—By Charles F. Kettering.

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Rumania Sends Peace Envoy To Cairo for Talk With Allies

Continued from Page 1

can they find their way back to peace with as little loss as possible?

Prince Stirbey's trip to Cairo is assumed to mean he is bringing to a conclusive stage negotiations which already have developed to a considerable extent. But the question which must be answered at the outset is the degree to which the Bucharest Government has realized that peacemaking must be with all three leading Allies—namely, Britain, the United States, and Russia.

Prince Stirbey will be wasting valuable time if he tries to represent the policy so many Rumanian politicians do not yet seem to have abandoned—that Rumania is fighting only against Bolshevism and not against the western democracies. In practical terms, this means that Bucharest must abandon dreams of a greater Rumania and be prepared to accept terms acceptable to the Soviet Union, which it is assumed include the transfer to the Soviet of Bessarabia and Bukovina.

Compensation Plan

As compensation, however, reliable reports here indicate, the Russians are prepared to support Rumania's claims to a greater part of Transylvania, which Hungary took over as a result of the Vienna Award in 1940. And there is little doubt as to the decision if the majority of Rumanians could choose between the rich lands of Transylvania on the one hand and Bessarabia on the other.

The Russian advance toward Transdniestria, the Province of which Odessa is the capital, has caused great depression in Bucharest and compelled the authorities to take important military measures.

Evacuation of Odessa appears to have been decided upon some days ago, since the middle of February there have been large-scale military preparations in northeast Rumania and along the Black Sea coast centering round Jassy and Galatz, respectively. Preparations for Jassy to serve as Nazi Gen. Fritz von Mannstein's headquarters already are well under way, according to reliable neutral reports.

Lines of Defense

Rumania's first line of defense against the Russians was on the River Dnieper, but with today's reports of Russian occupation of Kherson at the mouth of that river, this line loses its significance.

A second and central pivot of the Rumanian defense system is that of the Rivers Pruth and Sereth. Rumanian generals are reported recently to have asked Marshal Ion Antonescu in a memorandum to concentrate all available Rumanian troops there.

A third line and one in which the Germans are most interested, because of their need of oil, is that marking the approaches to the Ploesti oil fields. The German building organization Todt has been busy organizing Rumanian labor on these defenses for some time. But while Rumanian troops have been placed in the first two lines, only German troops are said to be in the oil fields.

Travel Curbs

Fears fast approaching panic proportions are reported in districts like Bessarabia. In order to prevent widespread chaos, traveling is only by special police permit, especially toward Bucharest. In fact, large evacuation has already occurred from the Capital itself.

The Antonescu regime is powerless to do anything—it long has been on the verge of disaster, and most Rumanians know this. But there appears to be no alternative government apart from a small irresponsible gang of Iron Guards whom the Germans might try to bolster up should all else fail.

Veteran politicians like Juliu Maniu, leader of the Peasant Party, and Dinu Bratianu of the Liberal Party have shown themselves much too passive for days like these. The message they have sent to political friends in this country indicate they still entertain illusions which exclude them as possible shapers of the Rumania of tomorrow.

Hint in Italy?

It is impossible at this moment to say whether Marshal Antonescu and his circle will resist to the end. This means personal disaster for them. But maybe the case of Premier Pietro Badoglio in Italy—especially in view of today's announcement of Russia's fullest recognition of the Badoglio Government—offers them possibly better treatment from the Allies than otherwise could have been hoped.

Wherever Rumanian leaders look, they are encompassed with possibilities of disaster. Russia is moving in from the east, the Germans are within their own territories, and to the west the Hungarians are waiting militarily prepared to defend Transylvania, which Rumania wishes to regain.

Whether the realization of its own impotence in such conditions will bring Rumania to speedy peace remains to be seen. The Germans will have a say in this matter, and when the fighting comes to Rumanian territory, the Germans will assume control for as long as Rumania is a bastion of the Reich's southeast defenses.

'Man From Chungking' on War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — A "man from Chungking," Norman Soong of the Chinese Central News Agency, forecasts three years of war ahead before Japan surrenders unconditionally, and he believes China, not Japan, will be the last great battlefield of that war—and still he is cheerful and optimistic about the future.

Said to be the only Chinese newspaper correspondent accredited to United States armed forces, Mr. Soong is in this country temporarily, gathering information and impressions he will pass on to the people of China through the news agency he serves. He describes himself as "one of the independent Soongs," meaning he is not a member of the family to which Mme. Chiang Kai-shek belongs.

At a press gathering in Chinatown here the young American-trained journalist traded views with San Francisco members of his craft, the while a distance-muffled juke box crooned mournful-sounding Chinese ballads and gracious American-Chinese hosts served with chopsticks a fabulously ample and tasty Chinese meal.

The "man from Chungking"—his own phrase—believes that Admiral Nimitz and his gallant Pacific Navy can proceed straight to the shores of China; that the Chinese Army and General Stilwell's United States Army can meet him there with an already established bridgehead.

He believes that Japan cannot be driven to surrender exclusively by bombing, even from the comparatively close range of the Chinese mainland, but that Allied armies must grapple with the still vast Japanese army, only a small percentage of which has as yet been encountered by Allied troops.

Mr. Soong was with the United States Army in Sicily and Italy up to the time of the battle for the Salerno beachhead. Since then he has been with United States forces in the Central, South, and Southwest Pacific.

Although Mr. Soong refers to himself as "a man from Chungking," which is a correct professional designation, he is a native of the Hawaiian Islands, and speaks of "our Navy" with the same proprietary pride all other Americans feel.

While the Chungking journalist is optimistic concerning the long-range view of the war in the Pacific, he tempers that attitude with grave warnings concerning the difficulties ahead, even for the hard-driving Navy.

"From the wide open Pacific, penetration of Japan's inner defenses will be difficult," he believes. "The small land masses surrounding Japan itself are virtually an ocean jungle."

Tokyo in flames, this experienced observer believes, will not cause Japan to surrender any more than Berlin in flames has brought about the surrender of Germany. Japan's industry already has been greatly decentralized, he says, and the destruction of Tokyo, Osaka, and Nagoya will not bring about the collapse of the nation.

Badoglio

Continued from Page 1

establish diplomatic relations with Italy by exchange of Ambassadors is understood here to have been taken without previously consulting London or Washington, although both Capitals were unofficially informed that the move was about to be made.

The British and American Governments have both been considering similar action for some time, but the Anglo-American attitude has been that it was better to wait until Rome had been taken and the Italian Government established on a broader basis before according full recognition.

Whether this attitude will now be modified as a result of the Soviet initiative remains to be seen.

As a matter of fact, Premier Stalin's move constitutes a somewhat surprising reinforcement of Prime Minister Churchill's position. There has been considerable criticism of the British Prime Minister's backing of Premier Badoglio in the Parliament here, especially from parties of the Left.

A Naples dispatch The Times of London published today declares that the Soviet establishment of diplomatic relations with Italy "will cause consternation among the parties of the Extreme Left who have hitherto looked to Russia for inspiration and support."

By this is obviously meant parties of the Extreme Left in Italy who have looked to the Soviets for support against the Badoglio regime which they consider too reactionary.

The Times dispatch goes on to acknowledge, "on the other hand official recognition of the Badoglio Government by one of the three principal Allied powers will enhance its prestige, though it may well embarrass some of its more conservative followers."

Diplomatic comment in London points out that if Russia and Italy exchange Ambassadors it will mean in effect that the state of war between the Italians and Russians is ended. It will mean also that Russia will then have much closer relationship with Italy than the other United Nations, since the formal status between the United Nations and the Badoglio Government is only that of an armistice. Diplomatic affairs between the United Nations and Italy are supposed to be in the hands of the Allied Commission of Control.

The impression here is that these irregularities will be ironed out by consultations between London, Washington, and Moscow, but the incident emphasizes the need for better diplomatic co-ordination between the three great Allied Capitals.

Italian Leftists Surprised by Moscow

Continued from Page 1

the publicity given their efforts to protest openly—first by means of a token strike that the Allied Control Commission forbade, then by permission to hold a demonstration in the heart of the city Sunday instead.

Their activities are viewed askance by the other three members of the Committee of National Liberation—Christian Democrats, Democratic Laborites, and Liberals.

These are not working together with the same solidarity as those of the Left and give nothing like the same public impression of political activity on behalf of the classes of Italians suffering most at the present time. Left Wingers are therefore making headway in preparation for political battles that will follow the fall of Rome.

Russia's move into direct relationship with the Badoglio Administration, which Italian Left Wingers desire to see overthrown, has come as a surprise to the Communists here.

They like to construe it as a supervisory move by Russia in regard to the Italian Administration during the period of subordination of political developments here to Allied military considerations which curtail the Italian Communists' own power to gain influence. In short, that they now have a friend at court in the most literal sense.

The attitude of the Leftist parties to the present King, to the monarchy as a whole, to Premier Pietro Badoglio and to the current Administration is as simple as it is hostile, whereas the actual aims and sentiments of other parties are not so clear and differ in varying degrees on various points and aren't so vigorously presented.

The Italians so long have been told what to think that in the absence of directives many seem to prefer to leave thinking to others.

And Left Wing leaders are those who are thinking oftenest aloud. This makes it easy to overestimate the extent of their following and get the political picture out of true focus.

The impression one gets in mixing with a considerable number of Italians of all classes is that the majority think King Victor Emmanuel should be dethroned and Crown Prince Umberto by-passed, but that the monarchy should thereafter continue along the present dynastic line.

What they fear is undercover continuance of Fascist influences which brought them to the present unhappy state. As one put it to me, "What Italy needs now isn't people working hard to be good Communists or Socialists or Liberals, but people working hard to be first of all good Italians, with the aim of the restoration of Italy and not the furtherance of party interests."

Several Queries

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP)—Washington diplomatic quarters heard with intense interest and no little surprise last night that Russia had decided to exchange Ambassadors with the Italian Government of Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio.

Several questions arose immediately:

Does Russia's decision have the effect of strengthening the Badoglio Government?

In order to maintain equal representation with Russia should the United States and Britain also exchange Ambassadors with Premier Badoglio?

Does an exchange of Ambassadors have the result of recognizing Italy as a full ally rather than a co-belligerent?

Merchants in Naples Warned on Cheating

By the Associated Press

Naples, Italy, March 14

Allied authorities issued a crackdown order today against Neapolitan merchants who have been fleecing American and British troops, particularly the Americans.

Lieut. Col. Charles Poletti, Regional Commissioner for the Allied Military Government, served notice that a list of ceiling prices would be compiled and that merchants charging exorbitant prices and misrepresenting quality will have a large sign posted over their doors proclaiming it "off limits" to troops. The same applied to merchants charging one price to civilians and another to soldiers.

Hull Says Germans to Blame If Rome Becomes Battlefield

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP)—The United States served notice last night that if Rome becomes a battle ground and treasured relics of Christianity there are destroyed, the blame will be upon the Germans.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull declared that German soldiers have entrenched themselves in Italian shrines and monuments and that Allied military authorities "the dealing primarily with considerations of military necessity."

This statement was in response of Pope Pius' appeal March 12 to Allied and German leaders to spare Nazi-occupied Rome "so that they may be remembered in benediction and not malediction."

Mr. Hull made no promise to spare Rome, although he stressed the desire of the Allied authorities to avoid destruction of religious and historic places and human lives "to the extent humanly possible."

Text of Mr. Hull's statement:

"I think we all understand that the Allied military authorities in Italy are dealing primarily with considerations of military necessity forced on them by the activities and attitude of the German military forces.

"Naturally, we are as much interested as any government or any individual in the preservation of religious shrines, historic structures, and human lives. I am sure that our military people have that same view.

"It is my understanding that the Allied military authorities are pursuing a policy of avoiding damage to such shrines and monuments to the extent humanly possible in modern warfare and in the circumstances which face them.

"If the Germans were not entrenched in these places or were they as interested as we are in protecting religious shrines and monuments and in preserving the lives of innocent civilians and refugees, no question would arise."

The Sergeant, the Professor, and Several Guys named Joe

THIS IS THE STORY of a Jap bombing attack on an American airfield in the South Pacific.

The attack, by and large, was a failure. And that was partly because of . . .

THE SERGEANT

He was in charge of an antiaircraft gun crew. From a warning station half a mile away, he got news of enemy planes approaching from the northeast.

Within a few seconds, the sergeant had given certain orders . . . "Japs coming in at 2 o'clock . . . on target . . . begin tracking . . . fire!" He gave these orders to . . .

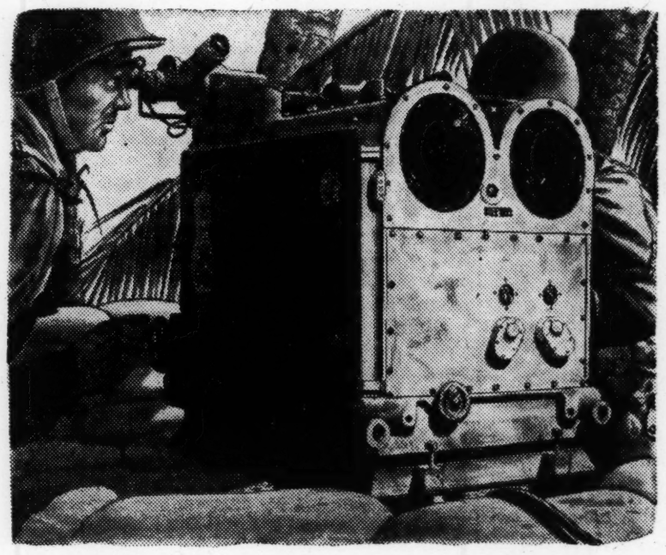
SEVERAL GUYS NAMED JOE

who were as busy as beavers behind their rampart of sandbags surrounding a 90-millimeter antiaircraft gun equipped with a Sperry-Vickers Power Control.

The Japs came into telescopic sights. The very efficient guys named Joe tracked them until they were within range, passed up ammunition, stood by to pull the firing lever.

As the gun began to fire, twenty-five shells to the minute, bombs spewed out of the enemy planes. The sergeant was watching, and a few seconds before the bombs struck the ground, he blew his whistle. The crew ducked behind the sandbags until the bursts were over, then leaped to their jobs again.

One Jap plane fell in flames. Another dived, out of control. The rest high-tailed it out of sight.



THE PROFESSOR

How did the professor get into the story?

The professor was a machine . . . the Sperry Antiaircraft Director . . . a lightning calculator that does problems in higher calculus faster than twenty mathematicians.

While the guys named Joe were working, the Professor was working, too. With the information he got from the tracking sights, he *automatically* figured the enemy's range, his speed, the timing needed for the shell fuses, and all other firing data. Then, through the remote-control system cables to the Sperry Power Control, the Professor instantly sent the data to the gun. This system aimed the gun automatically, the shells screamed upward and burst where they would do the most good.

THE PROFESSOR, and his Power Control, are Sperry inventions. They were developed over a period of years in co-operation with the United States Army.

When America entered the war, her antiaircraft equipment was the best in the world. We believe it still is the best. In fact, it's so good it is almost worthy of the sergeants and the guys named Joe who operate it.

But we don't sleep on that. The enemy is smart, and we here at Sperry make it our day-to-day job to try to keep ahead of him.

★ LET'S ALL KEEP BACKING THE ATTACK ★

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The Home Forum

Covert

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MEN everywhere have believed that a power higher than their own created man and the universe, ordered the stars in their courses, renewed the seasons, perpetuated tree and flower. As flowers turn naturally to the sun, so have men ever turned to God in times of trouble and danger, seeking refuge. Their acute need for peace and happiness, for protection from disease and poverty, and for safety from danger is urging mankind on as never before to seek a clearer understanding of God.

But where is God to be found? Where is sure sanctuary from the strife of mortal existence? The Bible says (Isaiah 32:2), "A man shall be as an hiding place from the wind, and a covert from the tempest; as rivers of water in a dry place, as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land." In the heart of man, then, in his own thinking, will God be found; and God, infinite good, is our refuge.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 72), "God, good, being ever present, it follows in divine logic that evil, the suppositional opposite of good, is never present." Knowledge of God, then, as All-in-all, of good that is the only power and presence, means protection and immunity from harm. This is the covert for which mankind is seeking. This understanding of God and of man as His image, His reflection, inseparable from Him, is a sanctuary, a true covert into which men may flee for security, safety, and shelter in times of need.

* * *

Belief in separation from God, from good, is the basic cause of fear, and the source of all the troubles of mankind. To understand God, to know Him as infinite Love, divine Principle, always caring for the needs of His children, is to destroy the sense of fear. Fear grows out of a belief that loss is possible—loss of good—whether it be a job, a friend, or life itself. Since God is omnipresent Love, filling all space, loss of good is not possible. God is the creator of man, and the source of his welfare and safety. We read in the Bible (I John 4:16, 18): "God is love; and he that dwelleth in love dwelleth in God, and God in him. There is no fear in love; but perfect love casteth out fear." Fear is proved groundless in the assurance of Love's presence.

One can never find oneself in any condition or circumstance where the love and protecting care of the heavenly Father are not instantly available. The law of God is always operating, and when intelligently and faithfully applied, it brings unfailing results. Countless instances of divine protection and guidance abound in the Bible. A pursuing army was annihilated when God was called upon to save the children of Israel from destruction. The three Hebrews in the blazing furnace turned to God for deliverance, and they were unharmed. When thrown into the den of lions, Daniel likewise turned to the same intelligent source of safety, and the lions became harmless. Elijah in a desert place was fed by ravens. Paul was protected from the viper's venom. Christ Jesus triumphed over the cross and tomb, overcoming death itself.

* * *

The Bible says (Psalms 91:1), "He that dwelleth in the secret place of the most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty." Today many instances of healing and protection are proving the efficacy of spiritual power, the power of God, "over all the power of the enemy" (Luke 10:19). During an air raid in Britain a Christian Scientist found immunity from harm by keeping her thought in the consciousness of Love's presence. In the jungles of the South Seas another, by daily spiritual communion with God, found daily protection from the dangers indigenous to the locality. There are innumerable proofs that those who trust in God are protected. Their health, harmony, completeness, and continuity are assured in proportion to their spiritual understanding of God and their reliance on Him. Evil propaganda, whispering doubt or discouragement, cannot touch the thought dwelling in the consciousness of Love.

When one attains the point in spiritual progress where he understands that he has dominion over fearful, material thinking, and can walk in safety and harmony, fear and its material accompaniments will vanish from his experience. In reality man cannot fear, for God never created anything to fear. One's refuge is in the truth of the perfection of God, man, and the universe. This is Love's stronghold. Mrs. Eddy comfortingly assures us in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 244): "The 'secret place,' whereof David sang, is unquestionably man's spiritual state in God's own image and likeness, even the inner sanctuary of divine Science, in which mortals do not enter without a struggle or sharp experience, and in which they put off the human for the divine."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

THE ACTUAL SCIENCE OF PRAYER

That prayer—for safety, health, usefulness, success, happy relationships, satisfaction, or any other legitimate condition or thing—can be a scientific as well as a religious experience, and therefore unfailing in its results, is clearly shown in Christian Science.

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with Key to the Scriptures
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By Courtesy of Doll & Richards, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"A WET DAY, BELMULLET, COUNTY MAYO, IRELAND": *A Water Color by Frank Egginton*

THIS WATER COLOR is one of a series of Irish landscapes made by Frank Egginton. The artist has an observant eye and a responsive brush. He has traveled far and wide and has sought themes that typify the locality. His Irish water colors are notable for a softness of light, for a delicacy in treatment of forms, and for a tenderness of sentiment. The same artist has recently made a series of aquarelles of the American Rockies in which he has represented picturesque panoramas with sharper indication, promoting the scenic splendor with forceful contrasts.

Spring Storm

Windy clouds like mares' tails
Lashing the skies,
Tails of white mares switching
Birds away like flies.

Then without a warning
Over our roofs
Restless thunder stamping
On impatient hoofs.

E. E. L.

By the Color of Their Speech

WORDS HAVE their own color, even as pigments have; and poets have their own palettes. It is twenty years and more since I read the poems of Oscar Wilde. Clearly still I can recall his brilliant, Oriental word-painting. Azure, sapphire, emerald, amethyst, amber, orange, purple—those are tones he loved. Nor did he neglect the reds: vermilion, ruby, rose, crimson, flame, and scarlet. His artist eye delighted, too, in shimmering effects, in things opal or iris-tinted or peacock. And like any true artist, like Nature herself, he balances the vivid against the cool—bronze, saffron, silver, sulphur, sea-green, cream, pearl, pale yellow, ivory, with dashes of black or brown.

Yes, of all the poets I know, Wilde has the most intense color sense. This is natural for a man who traveled the Mediterranean, who felt himself at home around its rim. Earth's own palette grows splendid there, takes on a brilliance not of the North. The peoples themselves are color poems with their amber and ivory skins, their bright belts, their boats like butterflies upon the sea! Many of us see color, some of us feel the joy of it; but Wilde drenched himself in Mediterranean tints till they brightened all his singing. He saw "the blue-green beanfields" as well as the lily. Earth, sky, and sea were to him three pages of a dazzling book. He heard "the little laugh of water falling down" and the laughter of children. For them he wrote "The Happy Prince," whose very title holds enchantment. On winter days, he used to sit in the garden of the Tuileries while round his chair the children ran "like little things of dancing gold."

And now in mimic flight they flee,
And now they rush a boisterous band—
And, tiny hand on tiny hand,
Climb up the black and leafless tree.

"Ah! cruel tree! if I were you,
And children climbed me, for their sake
Though it be winter I would break
Into spring blossoms white and blue!"

The heart of a poet ever strains toward innocence; and hapless Oscar Wilde watched the joyous play of children.

* * *

Perhaps Wilde's delight in color was an ancient echo in his inheritance. He was born an Irishman. The Irish are of Celtic stock. Centuries ago the Celts came into Europe from the East—a sparkling, gifted river of people. One branch bent southward, went into Asia Minor. The other flowed over France and up into Ireland. Who knows what joyous secrets races carry in their hearts as they travel from place to place, from century to century?

Still, not all Irish poets have an equal color. Francis Ledwidge, for instance, dipped his pen in sound instead of pigment. Earth's music meant more to him than earth's hue. Over and over, on the hills or meadows of his native Ireland, he stops to listen! With dark, tilted head he waits while:

"Somewhere is music from the linnets' bills,
And thro' the sunny flowers the bee-wings drone,
And white bells of convolvulus on hills
Of quiet May make silent ringing . . ."

He knew well how a countryside can sing, for he was a peasant boy, a boy of Slane, with strong, serious, thoughtful face. Slane lies on Boyne River, so early he heard the singing of waters too. Not even the giant, raucous noises of war could drown out the little tunes! In October, 1914, he entered Kitchener's army to play his man's part. He became a lance-corporal, 5th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, and Dunsany was his captain. Wherever he went, above and beyond shell-fire, his ear sought out solacing sounds, all those tunes of small and simple things which hearten a man of this huge, troubled world. In barracks, in hospital, even in battle, in Egypt, Serbia, and aboard ship, he heard them. And, when he reached Greece, it was not of classic splendors that Ledwidge wrote, but of "The Homecoming of the Sheep."

"The sheep are coming home in Greece,
Hark the bells on every hill!
Flock by flock, and fleece by fleece,
Wandering wide a little piece
Thro' the evening red and still,
Stopping where the pathways cease,
Cropping with a hurried will."

It was Lord Dunsany, his captain, who salvaged Ledwidge's poems for the world and in his introduction he says: "I have looked for a poet among the Irish peasants because it seemed to me that almost only amongst them was in daily use a diction worthy of poetry, as well as an imagination capable of dealing with the great and simple things that are poet's wares."

* * *

"The great and simple things that are poet's wares"—leal sun and cropping sheep, bird song and river song, the laughter of children, the beauty of blue-green beanfields—what are these but symbols of some joyous order? The peasant who picks up a fistful of warm, fertile soil knows this. So does the poet. The Bible is full of simple, earthy talk—talk of flocks and grainfields, of sowings and harvests. Prophets, too, are true sons of earth. Their songs are drenched with vigor and color. From the wheeling seasons, they have caught wisdom and rectitude. Great, simple words ring out from their lips. Honor, faith, justice, compassion—on these has God grounded their hearts. Like the prophets of old, the Polish people of today still believe in these ringing words!

"Bóg, Honor, Ojczyzna" — "God, Honor, Fatherland"

This remains the motto of a great and gallant nation, whose only smallness lies in its acres. To Poles their soil is sacred. Their dauntless banner bears three words: "Love demands sacrifice." Words are not mere sounds to them, but flags of freedom dipped in deep, strong tints of courage. Now, in the midst of disaster, like Ledwidge the Celt, Poles still can sing. Even from "underground" a joy still surges up:

"Now smiles at me the boundless plain,
Draped white in snowy net
As pain and tears depart, to let
White ecstasy remain."

So chants an unnamed singer, a girl in her teens, as she looks out over her unhappy homeland. Peasants, poets, prophets, all in one—so the Polish people are. May they never perish nor cease to sing!

MARIE VALLENCE

Many-Weathers
(Anglo-Saxon name for March)

The ice-bound brook shakes crystals free
Uncertain yet if it may go,
Since frost still stiffens blade and tree,
And fierce gusts toss a laggard snow.

The clouds are black with threatened storm;
The crocus-petals wrapped together
Are not too sure that it is warm
Enough to risk them to the weather;

The willows wear a hopeful gold,
Accepting spring with answered pledges;
But wilful winds blow sudden-cold
And freeze the puddles at their edges.

DOROTHY BROWN THOMPSON

Goblin, With the Whole World Under His Feet

GOBLIN TASTED his first greengrass. Babyhood was over. He had no mother, needed none. He needed not even a trough of oats and the care of men. The whole world under his feet was delicious to eat and his for the taking. And for the first time in his life he was really and completely free—not even a piebald Granny to demand obedience of him.

There is no such speed on the range as the speed of the yearlings running like deer on the crests and ridges; no such wild irresponsible, prankish fun, such flinging of small bodies across ravines, such races on the straightaways, such tossing of heads, such frisking of heels. A yearling has little weight to carry. He is all long, piston-like legs, ragged hair, and wide, nervous eyes. He learns to jump all natural obstacles, he learns the free gallop down the steep mountainside; learns to pick his way at top speed over stony ground studded with shrubs and badger holes. . . .

For Goblin there was more than fun and freedom galloping over the greengrass on the Saddle Back. With the first breath he drew, standing alone on a rise of ground looking south, a new personality entered into him, and it was so keen an excitement that his body tingled. . . .

Movement came into the grass. It rippled like watered silk as the blades became long enough to bend and spring with the wind. Rabbits were thick in it, browny-gray now, having shed their white fur. They hid in their burrows or in the rocks, invisible against the stone, and at the slightest alarm, shot away, their great leaps carrying them over the tall grasses like small kangaroos.

Goblin climbed peaks to stand as Banner had so often stood, his nostrils tremulous for every scent that came, his ears so alertly pricked that they caught sounds from miles away. . . .

His quivering ceased. He turned away and searched the plains and the high mountains to the south. His nostrils flared, tremulous for wind-messages from Colorado, from the jagged peaks of the Buckhorn Hills, from the high plateaus that lay beyond them.—From "Thunderhead," by MARY O'HARA. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

Le Refuge

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

DE TOUT TEMPS les hommes ont cru qu'un pouvoir supérieur a créé l'homme et l'univers, réglé le cours des étoiles, fixé l'ordre des saisons, perpétué les arbres et les plantes. Les fleurs se tournent naturellement vers le soleil; de même, aux heures de trouble et de danger, les hommes se sont tournés vers Dieu, cherchant en Lui leur refuge. A notre époque, ils ont si grand besoin de paix, de bonheur, de sécurité, de protection contre la maladie ou la misère, qu'ils cherchent plus que jamais à mieux comprendre la nature de Dieu.

Mais où trouvera-t-on Dieu? Qu'est-ce qui servira d'asile contre les luttes de l'existence mortelle? La Bible nous dit (Ésaïe 32:2): "Chacun d'eux sera comme un abri contre le vent et un refuge contre l'orage, comme des ruisseaux d'eau dans une terre aride, comme l'ombre d'un grand rocher dans un pays désolé." C'est donc dans le cœur de l'homme, dans son propre penser, qu'on trouvera Dieu; et notre refuge c'est l'Éternel, le bien infini.

Dans *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures*, Mary Baker Eddy déclare (p. 72): "Dieu, le bien, étant toujours présent, il s'ensuit dans la logique divine que le mal, le contraire supposé du bien, n'est jamais présent." Ainsi savoir que Dieu est Tout-en-tout, que le bien est l'unique pouvoir, la seule présence, cela nous assure la protection et nous affranchit du mal. Voilà le refuge que cherche le genre humain. Cette compréhension de Dieu et de l'homme en tant qu'image ou réflexion divine, inséparable de son créateur, est un sanctuaire, un vrai refuge où les hommes peuvent trouver aux heures de péril le salut, la sécurité durable.

La cause fondamentale de la crainte, la source de toutes les peines, c'est la croyance qu'on est séparé de Dieu, du bien. Comprendre Dieu, savoir qu'Il est l'Amour infini, le divin Principe qui prend toujours soin de Ses enfants, cela détruit la peur. Les craintes sont dues à la croyance qu'on pourrait perdre quelque chose, — perdre le bien, — qu'il s'agisse d'un emploi, d'un ami, de la vie elle-même. Puisque Dieu est l'Amour omniprésent qui remplit l'espace, la perte du bien est chose impossible. Dieu est le créateur de l'homme, la source de son bien-être et de son salut. Dans la Bible, nous trouvons ceci (I Jean 4:16, 18): "Dieu est amour; et celui qui demeure dans l'amour, demeure en Dieu, et Dieu demeure en lui... Il n'y a point de crainte dans l'amour, mais l'amour parfait bannit la crainte." Si l'on a l'assurance que l'Amour est présent, on peut prouver que rien ne justifie la crainte.

Nous ne saurions nous trouver dans des conditions, dans des circonstances où l'amour et la sollicitude du Père céleste ne soient pas instantanément accessibles. La loi de Dieu est toujours opérante; lorsqu'on l'applique d'une manière intelligente et fidèle, ses résultats sont certains. La Bible abonde en exemples de protection, de directions divines. L'armée qui poursuivait les Israélites fut anéantie lorsque Moïse eut recours à Dieu pour sauver son peuple, menacé de destruction. Dans la fournaise ardente, les trois jeunes Hébreux comptèrent sur l'Éternel pour être délivrés, et ils en sortirent indemnes. Daniel, jeté dans la fosse aux lions, eut recours à la même source de salut, à l'intelligence suprême, et les lions devinrent inoffensifs. Dans un lieu désert, Élie fut nourri par les corbeaux. Quand une vipère mordit Paul, il ne ressentit aucun mal. Jésus le Christ fut vainqueur de la croix, du tombeau, et surmonta la mort elle-même.

La Bible déclare (Psaume 91:1): "Celui qui habite dans la retraite du Très-Haut repose à l'ombre du Tout-Puissant." Des exemples de protection, des guérisons fréquentes prouvent aujourd'hui l'efficacité du pouvoir spirituel, de la puissance divine, sur "toute la puissance de l'ennemi" (Luc 10:19). Lors d'un raid aérien sur l'Angleterre, une Scientiste Chrétienne, s'attachant à la pensée que l'Amour est présent, fut à l'abri du mal. Traversant les jungles de l'Océanie, un autre disciple qui communiait spirituellement avec Dieu fut protégé jour après jour des périls que les humains rencontrent dans ces parages. Ceux qui mettent leur confiance en Dieu sont protégés: nous en avons d'innombrables preuves. Leur santé, leur harmonie, leur intégralité, leur continuité sont assurées dans la mesure où ils s'appuient sur Dieu et Le comprennent spirituellement. La propagande malsaine, suggérant le doute et le découragement, ne saurait atteindre la pensée qui demeure dans la conscience de l'Amour.

Lorsque grâce aux progrès spirituels, on arrive à comprendre sa maîtrise sur le penser matériel craintif, on peut avancer dans l'harmonie et la sécurité, car on voit graduellement disparaître la crainte et son cortège de croyances matérielles. En réalité l'homme ne saurait craindre, puisque Dieu n'a jamais créé de choses motivant la crainte. Notre refuge est dans la vérité, la perfection de Dieu, de l'homme et de l'univers. Voilà ce qu'on peut appeler la forteresse de l'Amour. Dans *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany* (p. 244), Mrs. Eddy nous donne cette assurance réconfortante: "La 'retraite' dont parlait David est sans aucun doute le statut spirituel de l'homme à l'image et à la ressemblance même de Dieu, le sanctuaire de la Science divine, où les mortels n'entrent qu'au prix d'une lutte ou d'une dure épreuve, et où ils se dépouillent de l'humain pour revêtir le divin."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

A People Enters Into Its Heritage

THE ISLAND OF Mont Saint Michel rises sharp and bold in a bay of the Western Ocean, citadel of the Archangel, militant patron saint of Norman France. A causeway leads out to the Mount. The noon that I reached there, for several hundred yards from the entry port, the side of the road was stacked with bicycles. Single bikes, tandem bikes, bikes with little trailers to carry duffel, baskets in front to carry duffel, all sorts of contraptions full of gear. I went inside and got a ticket to see the citadel.

Perhaps because near-by Brittany redounds in fisherfolk stories of castles swallowed by the sea, the Rock reminded me of a coral, to which, century after century, successive generations of the Western World have added their increments of architecture. Here are the stout round Norman columns that were finished just before William the Conqueror set forth for England; here are the slender, graceful arches through which the Gothic world passed into the world of the Renaissance; here are the metallic edges of the nineteenth century—the archangel Michael armored by the industrial era.

The centuries are overlaid one upon the other; a vertical section of the Rock—fortress, church, center of government—shows the kingdom and the power and the glory of a thousand years of France. It is in just such a vertical section that visiting parties see it, winding up through dark and cavernous passages, past the prisons, past the great wheel where supplies for this vast establishment were winched to upper levels by the tread of human feet, through the Hall of the Knights where the order of St. Michael was founded when Villon was singing his verses in Paris, through the great cathedral up to the flying buttresses that serve as lookouts over the gray and changing Western Ocean.

This was what I had come to see: but I paid more attention, in the end, to those who saw it with me. . . . The crowd was as French as the children who tumble out of the school buses at the gate of Mount Vernon at Easter-time are American. This was August, 1938, the third year of paid vacations for the workers of France.

I walked close in the midst of the crowd, to catch the salty comments as we went from monument to monument. It was a poignantly moving thing, this entry of a people into its heritage.—From "Yours for Tomorrow," by HELEN HILL MILLER. (New York: Farrar and Rinehart.)

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

A TRUE WATCH

The weekly reading of the Christian Science Sentinel encourages vigilance, in accordance with its motto, "What I say unto you I say unto all, WATCH." (Mark 13:37.) In addition to inspiring articles, editorials, and testimonies of healing, the *Sentinel* carries news and information of the Christian Science movement, such as replies to criticisms in the world press, announcement of church dedications, and Items of Interest, Sunday School Notes, and "Signs of the Times." Price, $3.50 a year; single copy, 10c. May be ordered from any Christian Science Reading Room or Circulation Representative, or direct from

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1944

Exciting Rescues in Truk Waters Put U. S. Fliers Back 'on Top'

Violence Hits Palestine As Crisis Nears

Arab-Jew tension grows as extremist group of Jews attempts to force British concessions.

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, March 14—Tension between Jews and Arabs in Palestine, heightened by statements of United States congressmen favoring an increase of Jewish immigration into the Holy Land, has reached a breaking point, and serious organized violence by certain Jewish groups has taken place during recent weeks.

While conditions are not yet so bad as they were during the late 1930's, when Jews and Arabs fought pitched battles, they could rapidly become so if the situation is not handled with promptness and wisdom.

Up to now, the Arabs have been on the sidelines, and today's troubles have arisen mainly from Jewish attacks on British rule and officials in the Holy Land. An undisclosed number of policemen have been shot from ambush, particularly in Telaviv; an attempt was made to blow up the Anglican cathedral in Jerusalem; while partially successful attacks have been made on immigration officers, resulting in the destruction of some immigration records.

Try to Force Concessions

Most, if not all of these attacks, may be traced to a small but tightly organized and toughly trained group of extremists whose methods are those of Nazi Germany, and who believe they can force the British into making wide concessions to the Jews at the expense of the Arabs.

One of the immediate causes of the present violence seems to be the fact that the famous White Paper which still is the basis of official British policy in Palestine puts an end to Jewish immigration after this month, although certain unused quotas may be filled after that time.

This extension of the immigration privilege was granted by the British when Jewish immigration failed to come up to the five-year quota of 75,000 originally set by the White Paper. There still are about 30,000 permits outstanding, and these may be used even though the official time limit expires at the end of March, the British Government has announced.

Deep Concern to Jews

While it is uncertain just how widespread is the influence of this extremist group, its activities are causing deep concern among other Jews in Palestine, who are concerned lest this violence alienate British sympathies, which perhaps are stronger than many persons realize.

They know that even partial fulfillment of Jewish hopes in the Holy Land depends largely upon the British, and they recognize how much they have to lose by forfeiting even limited British support.

Perhaps the most hopeful sign is the growth of the so-called German movement, which is led by a group of German Jews, and which advocates complete and brotherly co-operation with the native Arab population. Diplomatic reports say an increasing number of Jews are supporting this moderate program, although it has exposed them to personal violence from their extremist opponents. It seems apparent that some such movement as this is needed before any lasting peace can be brought about in Palestine.

'Young' Doolittle 'Bucking' to Get In Combat Flying

U. S. 9TH BOMBER COMMAND HEADQUARTERS IN ENGLAND, March 14 (AP)—While his famous father commands the American heavy bomber force based in England, Capt. James H. Doolittle, Jr., prefers to fly medium bombers and hopes soon to be piloting a Marauder over Europe.

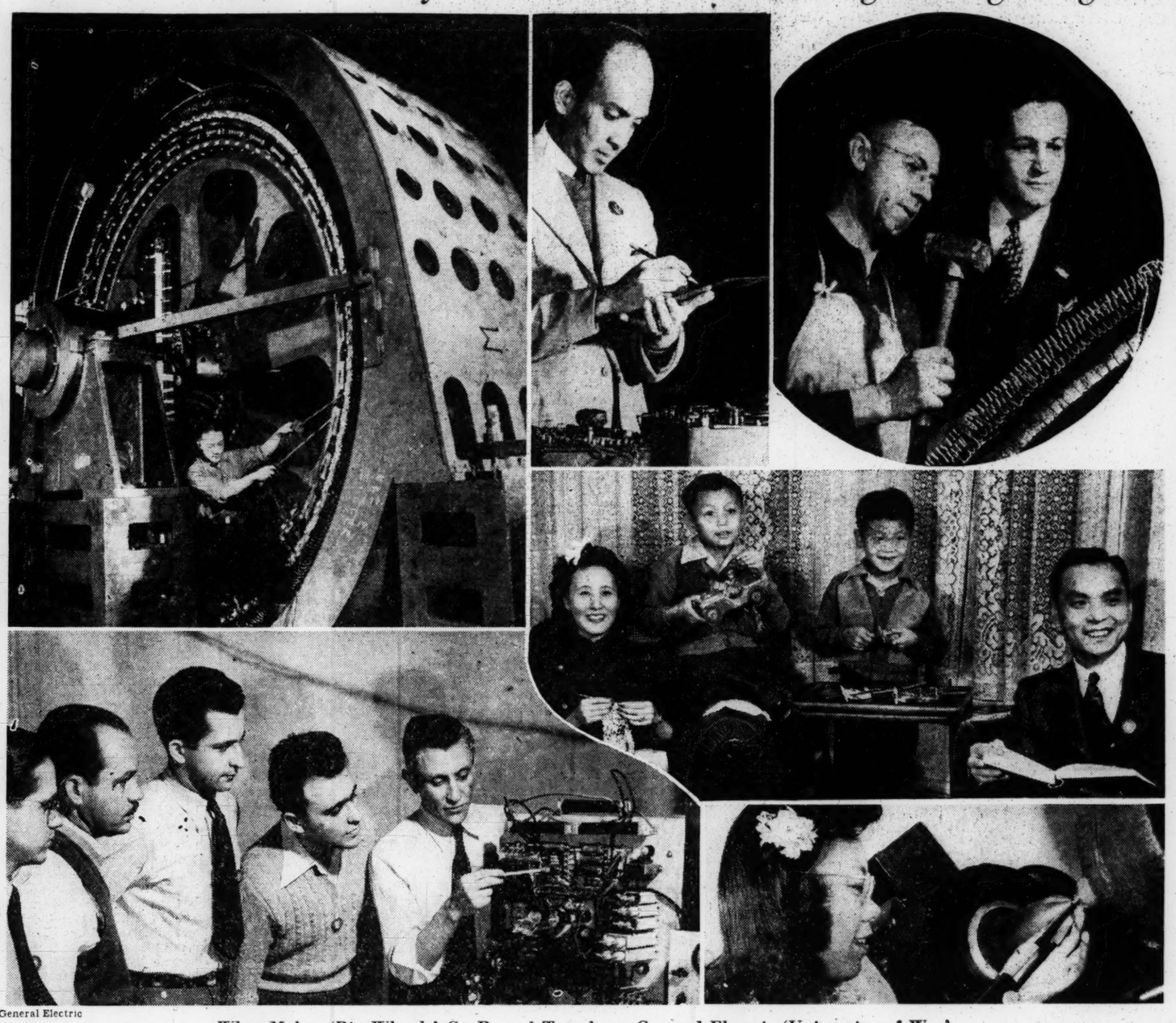
Recently transferred to this theater after 14 months with air forces in the Pacific, young Doolittle helps plan Marauder attacks on ground targets in Western Europe. However, he is "doing a lot of bucking" to get in some combat flying.

"Medium bombardment is the thing that attracts me," he said. "I've been playing around with the B-26 since 1941."

Most of his flying in the Pacific was from Henderson Field on Guadalcanal against Japanese targets in the Solomons. He started combat flying as co-pilot of a B-26, and wound up his duty in the Pacific as first pilot of a B-25, the same type of ship his father flew in the bombing of Tokyo in 1942.

Captain Doolittle entered the air forces after two years in Purdue University. He received his pilot training at Randolph and Kelly Fields in Texas. His wife lives at San Antonio, Texas.

Men and Women of Many Lands Work for World Engineering Progress



General Electric

What Makes 'Big Wheels' Go Round Taught at General Electric 'University of War'

Upper left: Francis Shun-Cheung Li, one of more than a dozen Chinese engineers now at General Electric plants, tests the rotor of a giant motor for a new merchant ship. He is a native of Hong Kong. Upper center: Peelamedu Ramakrisnan of Coimbatore, India, test engineer, measures the temperature of a 75-horsepower industrial motor to determine the maximum heating under operating conditions. Upper right: Nelson D. Pagani of the International General Electric Company looks over the rotor of a 4,000-horsepower motor which will drive a mill producing rail and structural shapes in the $65,000,000 steel mill under construction at Volte Redondo, Brazil. Mr. Pagani is a native of Montevideo, Uruguay. Center right: A family bombed out of Shanghai and Canton, China, comes up smiling in Schenectady, N. Y., where C. C. Hau (right) is gaining engineering experience at the G. E. plant while on leave from the Chinese Purchasing Commission. Left to right: Mrs. Hau; Earl, born in Shanghai, which the Japanese raided 100 times in 1937; Kenneth, born in Canton, where direct bomb hits destroyed the power plant of which Mr. Hau was engineer, and Mr. Hau. He shipped his family to the United States and went to work in the war industries at Kunming, on the Chinese end of the Burma Road, and in 1940 was sent to the United States with the Commission. Lower left: While engineers from four other Latin-American nations look on, Fernando Alvarado (right) of Peru explains industrial-control equipment in the electronics developmental laboratory. Left to right: Ricardo Hurtado of Venezuela, Alberto Ruibal of Cuba, Carlos A. Forero of Colombia, and Isaac Herman of Brazil. Lower right: Miss Pingshen Yen, daughter of Dr. W. W. Yen, former Chinese Ambassador to Russia and onetime Minister to the United States, is testing, with a gun-type flip coil, the strength between a pair of alnico magnets used in war applications in the engineering laboratory where she is a laboratory assistant.

G. E. 'War University' Trains Engineers From Lands Afar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 14—"University of War," the vast training program carried on by the General Electric Company to teach men and women, in uniform and out, to run and repair its many types of equipment, today includes 50 engineers and natural scientists from 20 different countries.

Under the motto "Work While You Learn," they are joining the thousands of American men and women who help speed war equipment while gaining practical experience not only for better jobs in the war effort but also for postwar industrialization of their native lands.

Engineers From Brazil

Fourteen of the engineers and natural scientists are from China, where a veritable industrial revolution began when whole factories were moved inland ahead of the Japanese invasion. Following G. E. training, they will join thousands of other technicians in such Chinese postwar plans as the generation of 20,000,000 kilowatts of power, the production of 5,000,000 tons of steel a year, and the construction of 100,000 miles of railroads.

Four engineers now with the Company are from Brazil, where extensive economic development is well under way. Among other products, International General Electric is supplying 10 locomotives for the electrification of the Sorocabana railroad; several million dollars' worth of equipment for the Volts Redonda steel mill which will supply steel plates for Brazil's shipbuilding program; electric equipment at the Itabira mines, greatest known mass of hard iron ore in the world, and generators and transformers for the aluminum industry, expected to supply Brazilian postwar cargo-plane production.

Leaders in Many Fields

Except for a Russian, an Australian, and two natives of India, the remainder of the foreign engineers now at G. E. are from Latin-American countries. Today there are men from every South American nation save Paraguay, the least industrialized, from all but Panama and Salvador in Central America, and from Cuba and Puerto Rico.

Most of the foreign engineers and natural scientists have distinguished themselves in fields other than scholarship. At least two have represented international tributed leadership in extracurricular activities; editing school papers, winning speech contests, playing on championship varsities. Two helped pay for their education in their own countries by opening radio-repair shops. Some hold reserve commissions in the armed forces of their respective nations; one had fought in the Chinese Army, another was bombed out of two power stations by the Japanese.

Two are women. One, the daughter of a former Chinese ambassador to Russia, studied engineering at Cornell University. The other, an engineering graduate of Virginia Polytechnic Institute, is a native of Costa Rica, where she once operated a locomotive.

Brazilian Fliers Now Combat Team

By the Associated Press

Orlando, Fla., March 14

A pursuit squadron of Brazilian fliers yesterday were on their way to an unannounced destination, ready to take their place beside the fighting Allies as the first combat team to carry the flag of a South American nation overseas.

Brig. Gen. Hume Peabody, Commanding General, announced that the Brazilians had completed their course of combat training at the Army Air Forces Tactical Center here and had departed for a secret destination over the week end.

Lieut. Col. J. S. Dennison, who guided the Brazilians through the final phases of their training in actual combat maneuvers, classed the South American fliers as "excellent pilots."

Winchell Hopes for Chance To Meet Critics in Congress

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP)—If Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, Chairman of the House Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities, wants to get a first-hand report on radio commentators, Walter Winchell is ready to do some talking.

Mr. Dies, who has been verbally tilting with Mr. Winchell for some time, charged yesterday that "fully 60 per cent" of the statements of some radio commentators can be proven "utterly false," and said he proposed to find out if broadcasting companies would be willing to allow "maligned persons" an equal opportunity to answer charges made against them.

The Texan already has told the House that the Blue Network had turned him down when he asked to be allowed to use part of Mr. Winchell's air time to reply to charges he declared the New Yorker had made against him.

"Dies is the kind of man who does not like any kind of criticism," Mr. Winchell commented at Miami, adding that he had been asking for several years to be investigated by Congress.

"I would be very happy to tell these men to their faces things I have not been allowed to tell on the radio or in the newspapers," Mr. Winchell said. "I have repeatedly asked to be brought to Washington for questioning."

H. V. Kaltenborn, a founder and former President of the Association of Radio News Analysts, said he agreed with Mr. Dies that "the subject of an unfair personal attack on the air should be given a chance to reply" but added that in his opinion association members could stand comparison with Mr. Dies "on accuracy, judgment, taste, or sensationalism."

"The difficulty lies," Mr. Kaltenborn added, "in deciding what is unfair and in establishing what constitutes a fair chance to reply."

Seeds of Unity: Will They Sprout?

Today and the Problems of the Peace ..... *By Homer Metz*

The News:

BOSTON, March 14—Establishment of an International Colonial Commission to help dependent peoples everywhere to achieve political and economic equality is favored by a majority of college faculty groups, according to a poll conducted recently by the Universities Committee on Postwar International Problems.

The Future:

It seems to be the fashion at the moment to look with a mildly cynical eye on the postwar collaboration problems of the United Nations.

"Peoples who make war like brothers usually wind up making peace like distant cousins," it is sometimes said.

Nevertheless it is becoming increasingly recognized that there is no basic reason why postwar collaboration cannot work as well as war collaboration.

"The old world is dead, and with it its limitations," Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts said recently.

At present, the Allies are co-operating effectively on innumerable boards, commissions, and what-have-yous. Many of these groups—especially those not concerned with strictly military matters—are striving to insure that their wartime unity will become peacetime unity. These efforts are not always easy to find in the shadows of the battle headlines. But they are there.

Some Nonmilitary Committees

Among these joint nonmilitary committees are:

The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

The International Labor Organization.

The United Nations Interim Council on Food and Agriculture.

The Combined Food Board.

The Combined Raw Materials Board.

The Combined Shipping Adjustment Board.

The Anglo-American Caribbean Commission.

The Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees.

In addition, there are official and unofficial international groups which assemble from time to time to discuss currency stabilization, banks for international development, health problems, transit, and communications, cultural relations, trade, armaments, and police co-operation. The Secretariat of the League of Nations remains in existence. So does the League's Economic, Financial and Transit Department, its Health Section, its Narcotics Section, and other units.

Most of these joint bodies must perforce continue to function for a time after hostilities cease. And because they must, many observers are asking a pertinent question:

"Why can't they be made the nucleus of a new world order?"

Permanent Roles Planned

Some of these organizations frankly envisage themselves in such a role. The UNRRA has as one of its avowed purposes the recommendation of a "specific plan for a world organization in the field of food and agriculture." And the International Labor Organization, an offshoot of the League of Nations, is, of course, universally accepted as a permanent body.

The Moscow Declaration stated that the United Nations "recognize the necessity of establishing at the earliest practicable date a general international organization."

But general international organizations do not, like Minerva, spring fully developed from the foreheads of their creators. They must be put together piece by piece.

As the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace said in a recent report, some of the current joint activities groups may very well be the keystone pieces.

Ship Like Picnic Ground As Planes Swarm Above

Press conferees just whistled when told of plans to blast legendary enemy base, but Japanese suffered greater surprise as they learned of attack only when they saw first American planes.

By John Beaufort

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific

ABOARD A BATTLESHIP RETURNING FROM THE TRUK-SAIPAN RAIDS. Delayed.—"Gentlemen, we're going to take Eniwetok—and we're going to raid Truk."

There was a mild explosion of whistling and exclamation, as Rear Admiral Richmond Kelly Turner made this announcement at a press conference afloat.

The afternoon before we left for Truk, I flew for a couple of hours over the anchored battle fleet. It was an unforgettable sight. Below us lay scores of vessels of all types, from ammunition barges to the biggest and newest battle wagons.

The Fleet That Grew

It was hard to believe that a little more than two years ago, a considerable percentage of this flotilla was not even in existence. Now we had reached the point where we outclassed the enemy something like three to one.

Although everyone was pretty well agreed that the Japanese had withdrawn their major fleet units into rear positions, we did not expect to approach Truk undetected by the enemy's air searches. But we did. Apparently the first the Japanese knew of our attack was when they picked up our first great wave of incoming planes. Then it was too late.

The days of the raid, Feb. 16 and 17, were almost like a picnic. The sky was partly overcast at times, but it was pleasant out on deck. Officers and men were sunning themselves, lying on their backs taking a spectator's interest in the fighters and bombers which swarmed overhead.

'Picnic' Atmosphere

Some were eating their Army "K" rations, which the Navy has adopted. They were reading books from the ship's library or sleeping. I found one man doing woodwork and another filing a finger ring with a heart decoration.

The chief engineer came up from the Ward Room at one point and said, "You'd think it was Sunday afternoon at Long Beach, down there. The doctor's playing the piano and everyone's sitting around listening to him."

Yet there we were off Truk, the legendary Japanese base—a series of island forts inside a barrier reef—said by some to be the most formidable defense of its kind in the world.

Rescues of U. S. Fliers

The most exciting events of the day were the periodic rescues by destroyers of pilots who had been able to bring their planes back to the rendezvous, but who could not land them on the carriers. A plane would crash-land on the water.

Soon a green patch would appear, caused by a dye which is part of the safety apparatus. After that a bright yellow boat would begin bobbing in the waves. Then a destroyer would steam up and complete the rescue. These rescues helped to keep our losses very low.

A highly dramatic moment occurred on the evening of the first day. Eight planes returned just as darkness was setting in. Five, we learned later, never had made a night landing before. The lights on the carrier deck began to glow. In the growing darkness, we could make out the planes by their riding lights.

A plane would sweep in low and then, at the last moment, cut sharply away—its position had not been right. Imperceptible on the great flight deck, a flag man was signaling the planes to shepherd them home. After a few tries, a plane would make it. Then all eyes would search the dark sky for the next one. These landings must have gone on for 30 minutes.

Not so long afterward, we got to Saipan. This was a different story. Indifferent as their attack was, the Japanese kept after us all night. It was a spectacular night of tracer flashes and burning targets. But we didn't lose a ship.

Finns Enter Critical Stage In Peace Deal With Russia

STOCKHOLM, March 14 (AP)—Soviet-Finnish peace negotiations appeared today to have entered a critical stage as advices from Helsingfors indicated that Russia had warned Finland to accept her original armistice terms and quit the war without delay or accept the consequences.

Although strict Finnish censorship served to obscure the situation somewhat, it was reported on good authority that the Russians had delivered a stern note to the Helsingfors Government declining to modify their peace proposals and giving the Finns only a few days more to make up their minds.

A secret session of the Finnish Parliament was believed likely today to discuss the situation, which was described as highly urgent.

In a heavily censored dispatch from the Finnish capital last night, Edwin Shanke, Associated Press Correspondent, said the Helsingfors Government was "faced squarely with an important decision" and hinted at the possibility of "dramatic developments" within the next few days.

Indicating that the Russians had refused to accede to Finnish requests for an opportunity to negotiate the conditions under which Finland would quit the war, Mr. Shanke said:

"The armistice terms are as hard to accept today in the Finnish view as they were three weeks ago when Russia first transmitted them. In addition, time is a growing factor."

Mr. Shanke added that the Russian demand causing the most concern in Finnish quarters was that calling for the internment of all German troops now in Finland, estimated at seven divisions.

The Finns repeatedly have expressed the fear that an attempt to comply with this would result in open fighting with the Germans which might turn Finland into another Italy.

Britain Trains Volunteers To Aid Liberated Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 14—Training of carefully selected volunteers, both men and women, for relief work in liberated countries, is now in full swing. The work is to be under the control of Government agencies.

In the summer of 1943, a joint Committee of the Friends' Relief Service and the Friends' Ambulance Unit, opened the "Friends' Emergency Relief Training Center" in Hampstead, here. Two three-month courses trained some 60 men and women, all of whom specialized, or proposed to specialize, in a special branch of relief. Further courses are being held.

The daily program of the course consists of two or three lectures, one of two hours being spent on languages (mainly French and German); physical training, house duties, and a short devotional period. This is supplemented by practical work and visits of observation.

Lectures Are Given

Lectures deal with such refugee problems as relocation, camp management, nationality and the Jewish question, medical relief, nutrition, and emergency feeding. There are also the "European Background" lectures on air raid relief, to enable those who take them to join the Friends' Mobile Squads in case of acute local emergency.

Collaboration between the Friends' training Center, the management of which is based on Quaker relief tradition and experience, and other training centers, is greatly helping the common effort.

A typical joint exercise took place in the woody surroundings of London Lodge, the Rothschild estate at Tring, Buckinghamshire. A party of "war refugees was stranded in a forest when a party of relief workers found them, and after having overcome their initial fear and distrust, provided them with food, cooked on improvised field ovens, and led them to shelters." Only French, German, and Yiddish were spoken. The "war refugees" and the "relief workers" were in turn trainees of the Friends' Training Center and of the Training Course of the Jewish Committee for Relief Abroad.

New Training Center

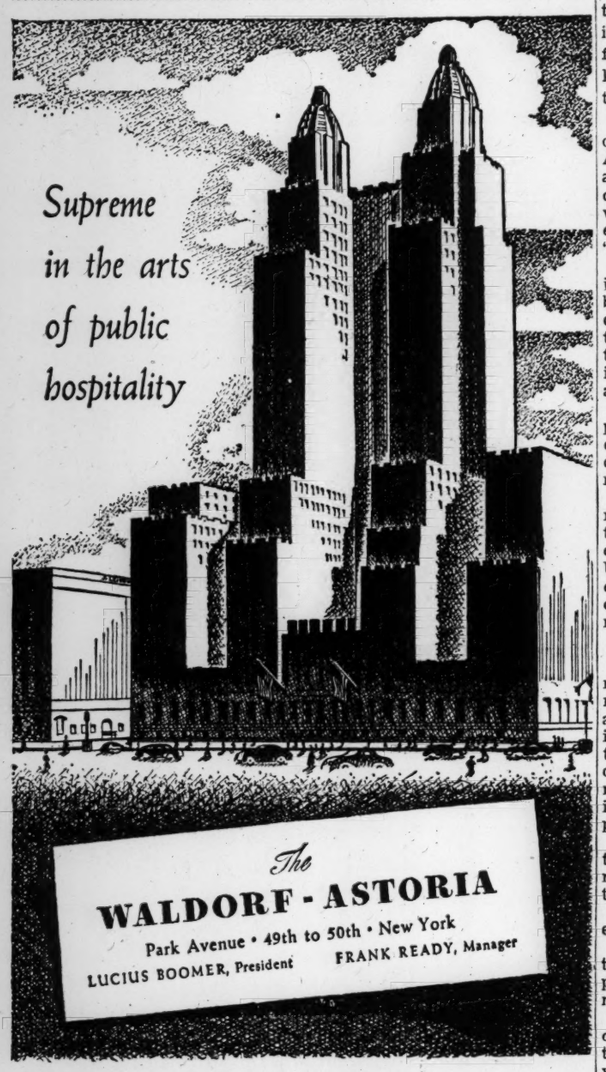
Recently the latter committee has also opened a training center in Central London in a heavily bombed house. The trainees restored it and used it for 12 weekends' training, comprising lectures and emergency cooking, to acquire some basic and general knowledge about relief work. Additional practical work is being done individually in youth clubs, hostels, and feeding centers. Some of the trainees are professional social workers.

These Jewish relief workers are prepared to go anywhere they may be needed, but they believe that most of their work will be among Jewish communities in Europe which have escaped destruction.

London members of the "International Voluntary Service for Peace," an organization which has picks and shovels as its chief weapons, gained practical experience during the blitz.

Hotels · Resorts

New York City



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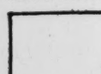

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Senate Probe to Cast Light On Future U. S. Oil Supply

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 14—America's oil plight, recently dramatized in a diplomatic and military decision to build an American pipe line to draw petroleum from the Middle East, will be fully aired in a Senate investigation.

All facts about the Middle East oil deal, soon the subject of Anglo-American negotiations, and also about the United States' fast dwindling supplies in an "oil age," will be spread on the public record except those in the category of "military secrets."

The study, which was authorized yesterday, will be conducted by 11 Senators, representing four committees and the Administration. Both the size and scope of the inquiry have expanded since it was proposed a month or so ago.

Out of the investigation is expected to come the guides to an over-all national oil policy, including exploration and development of foreign resources.

The Senate Truman Committee recently pointed out that "failure to make proper provision for adequate petroleum supplies for the United States during the next few decades, will vitally affect both our security and our development."

War or Peace in the Balance

Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Administrator, chief instigator of the new Middle Eastern pipe line, has admitted that America's entrance into the Middle Eastern oil picture may sow the seeds of another war, or may, by furnishing needed defense, prove to be an instrument for keeping world peace.

A variety of fears and doubts that have arisen regarding the nation's new oil venture prompted the Senate to investigate.

Here are some that have been expressed:

The United States is violating the Atlantic Charter with its promise of equal access by all nations to needed raw materials.

The United States is entering on a "new highway of international power politics not yet revealed to and approved by the Senate of the United States.'

The 1,000,000,000 barrel oil reserve to be obtained by the Government under the deal may compete with privately-drilled oil in the United States.

Revolt Hits High Places

A revolt against the entrance of the Government into the foreign oil field, started by American oil companies other than the three which have middle eastern holdings, has spread into the diplomatic field, involving condemnation of State Department policy in the matter as "imperialistic."

At the present time this is the way the deal stands:

Mr. Ickes as Chairman of the Petroleum Reserves Corporation is drawing up a final contract with the Arabian American Oil Company, and the Gulf Exploration Company, for construction of the $150,000,000 1,200-mile pipe line from the Persian Gulf area to a point on the eastern shores of the Mediterranean.

The State Department is awaiting a delegation from the British Government to discuss further development of middle eastern oil resources in which the British Government has long held ownership. The Truman Committee has recommended that Britain be asked to recompense the United States for currently furnishing about 70 per cent of all the oil used in the war by transfer or compensating reserves.

Not All Clear Sailing

The State Department is also engaged in obtaining final sanction from the rulers of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait for the pipe line construction.

Meanwhile, the deal has not had exactly clear sailing in American Government departments.

State Department officials have criticized Mr. Ickes for "beating the gun" on the pipe line announcement. Even before the contract was signed with American oil companies he announced "an agreement in principle."

Anonymous Navy spokesmen have expressed approval of the Middle Eastern development but hinted that it could better be developed by a board set up by Congress than by the Petroleum Reserves Corporation which was set up under the Reconstruction Finance Corporation by executive order. A Navy spokesman proposed a statutory corporation, made up of the same government directors as at present but with an outstanding leader in the oil industry as chairman. This, he indicated, would give the oil industry more faith in the undertaking.

OPA Proposes Subsidy

As an immediate step to add to the nation's oil supplies, the OPA announced today that it will recommend a $50,000,000 to $75,000,000 a year subsidy program to encourage continued production from "stripper" oil wells unable to operate under present ceiling prices. The program will be sent to Fred M. Vinson, Economic Stabilization Director.

If the program is adopted it will not change the overall oil picture much, since the Middle Eastern development is considered necessary by military chiefs in the long-range picture of finishing the war in the Pacific and maintaining the peace.

The 11 Senators who will conduct the Senate Investigation are: Connally (D) Texas; Vandenberg (R) Michigan; Johnson (D) Colorado; Moore (R) Oklahoma; Maloney (D) Connecticut; Brewster (R) Maine; O'Mahoney (D) Wyoming; Gurney (R) South Dakota; Lucas (D) Illinois; Maybank (D) South Carolina and La Follett (Prog.) Wisconsin.

Action of Entire Community Urged on Youth Delinquency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

In combating juvenile delinquency, the schools, though important, cannot stand alone with a program isolated from those of other community agencies, in the opinion of the United States Department of Education.

In concluding its pamphlet "Juvenile Delinquency and the Schools in Wartime," which was the result of information supplied by 65 school superintendents in 29 States, it declares "Unity of action on the part of the entire community, without duplication or conflict among its various agencies, is a prerequisite for success in any campaign against juvenile delinquency.

"The community is responsible —and probably every agency in it bears some of the blame for the present unfortunate conditions. For effective results, the action of all of them must be co-ordinated."

All children, says the Department, need more direction and guidance than they did when conditions were normal. The ideal it holds up is individual attention for each child, with specialized services for the children with special problems.

Teachers should equip themselves while in service, says the pamphlet, to better understand the maladjusted child by taking courses in such fields as child guidance, child psychology, etc.

It strongly recommends more attention in the school curriculum to health, personal hygiene, and physical fitness, while not neglecting what it calls the "cultural and spiritual values inherent in a well-organized and well-motivated program of music, sciences, languages, mathematics, geography, social studies, and preparation for vocational efficiency designed to solve the grave problems of the war and postwar world."

To make this possible, it admits, community consciousness must be aroused to the point where it will provide adequate salaries to attract good teachers and adequate classrooms for any such program.

And, lastly, it recommends that schools and communities confer regularly together, so that each knows not only the other's problems but its resources and how to make best use of them.

Commons Invites U. S. Delegation Of Congressmen

LONDON, March 14 (AP)—The House of Commons, by formal motion, today invited the United States Congress to send a delegation to visit Parliament.

Members hailed the action as without precedent in Parliament's history.

Maj. Albert N. Braithwaite, who initiated the motion, said "hitherto there seems to have been an indefinite something which kept the two legislatures at arm's length."

Major Braithwaite, recently returned from the United States and said the proposed visit had been discussed with Speaker Sam Rayburn.

Preliminary plans call for inclusion of congressmen from both major parties, plus representatives of the independent parties. Some women members will be included, it was indicated here.

A similar resolution later was adopted in the House of Lords.

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP)—Democratic congressional leaders indicated over the week end they would welcome the invitation which the British Parliament extended formally today. There was, however, some Republican coolness to the plan, and as an over-all consideration, several lawmakers pointed out that many important issues were awaiting action in House and Senate—plus the fact that this is a general election year—which might introduce complications in getting a visiting delegation together.

Soldier Uses Refund To Buy War Bond

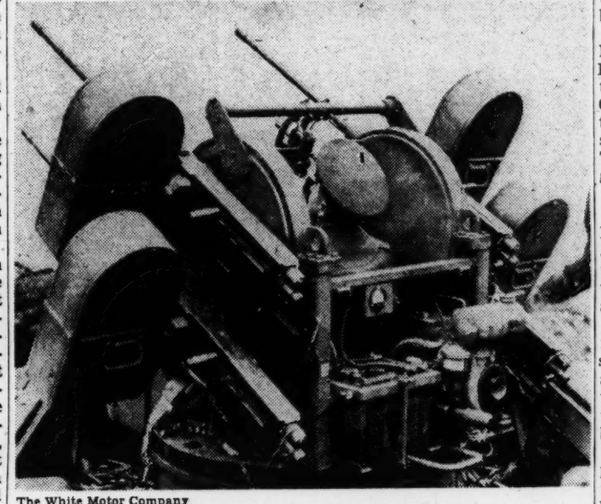
WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP)—While millions of Americans still struggled with their returns before the Wednesday midnight deadline, Staff Sergeant Stanley A. Sweet of Shamokin, Pa., yesterday received the first of an estimated 16,000,000 income tax refund checks.

The check, for $14, was handed to him by Secretary Henry Morgenthau who suggested, "You might want to buy a war bond with this."

"That's just what I'm going to do, sir," said the Bolling Field soldier.

The refunds, expected to aggregate $400,000,000, result from overpayments under the pay-as-you-go act as well as a provision permitting servicemen to recompute their 1942 tax bills.

Wasp With Quadruple Sting



The White Motor Company

Mobile Gun Shows Its Paces

Upper: An M-16 mobile antiaircraft gun goes through its paces during Cleveland, Ohio, demonstration. Gun is four-barreled, .50-caliber weapon which synchronizes fire of all four barrels on single target. Lower: Gunner seated in cradle of M-16 ready for action.

Army Wasps Cruise at 50 MPH And Fire 2,000 Shots a Minute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 14—"Wasp Wagons," the Army's latest fighting vehicles to prove themselves on the fighting fronts, demonstrated in their first public "parade" here recently how they embody results of years of development of ordnance and mobile warfare.

The "mutiple antiaircraft gun motor carriage M-16," as the model is dubbed by the Ordnance Department and The White Motor Company which collaborated in its development, is a "half-trac" vehicle with conventional front wheels but with tractor-treads instead of rear wheels. Its "wasp" is a four-barreled gun of .50 caliber, which shoots 2,000 rounds a minute.

Even before it went into action on North African beaches, it was employed on shipboard, one unit shooting down two enemy planes before the ship landed.

50-Mile Highway Speed

Designed for marshlands and "where roads aren't," the M-16 can navigate water up to 2½ feet in depth and on the luxury of a road it can cruise 50 miles an hour for 300 miles.

Mobile firepower being its main asset, the unit mounts the four-gun swivel which can fire completely around a circle, straight up, or 10 degrees below horizontal. The four barrels offer concentrated and synchronized fire. The unit is electrically and hydraulically driven, with an individual gasoline engine to furnish power.

The vehicle with gun weighs 20,000 pounds and is operated by a crew of five.

In contrast to its high firepower, the demonstration on the lake-front also included firing of the .30 caliber 1903 Springfield bolt-action rifle, with five shots to the clip and a firing speed of 15 rounds a minute. This was followed by the semi-automatic Garand, with eight rounds to the clip and a speed of 40 a minute. Several .45-caliber automatic pistols were fired. These arms are being replaced by carbines in which the rate of fire is limited only to the speed of a trigger finger. Two automatic submachine guns were also fired, permitting a speed up to 600 rounds a minute.

The half-trac characteristic is a development from the four-wheel scout car developed under White Company and Ordnance collaboration in the last 10 years. Like the scout car, the half-trac can be used for reconnaissance and fast movement of troops. Also, the half-trac has mounted mortars as large as 105-millimeter, and larger guns, such as the 75-mm., the latter forming a unit known as the "tank destroyer."

Presidential Order to Speed Drafting of Many Fathers

Continued from Page 1

war plants as "critical" and hence entitled to hold onto their manpower was regarded as a likely development. Under such an arrangement, draft boards would be told to continue to defer employees of "critical" plants who cannot be replaced in time to meet production schedules.

Revision Contemplated

These designations would be revised at regular intervals in line with changing production requirements.

Action along these lines will do little to lessen draft-board pressure on deferments to men employed by plants not listed as "critical," or by so-called "war-supporting" activities, on the theory that delays in their operation would not be as disastrous to the war effort.

Informed officials stated that any lessening of the drain on occupationally deferred classes would be reflected immediately in an increase in the number of fathers called.

The action of the War Department toward releasing most of its 22-25-year deferred employees will, it is hoped, spur the Selective Service and the War Manpower Commission to follow its lead in comparable age groups in industry and particularly in agriculture, which still holds the great bulk of young men.

As of Feb. 1 last, Selective Service reported that occupational deferments of men 18 to 25 years old covered 562,000 in agriculture and 348,000 in industry, a total of 910,000.

December—the latest month for which full statistics are available—was the first month since the United States entered the war that industry suffered a net loss in its working force. Excluding layoffs, 54 workers out of every thousand quit, were drafted, or were discharged for every 51 hired. Thus, industry suffered a net loss of three workers a thousand in December, 1943, the first over-all loss since Pearl Harbor. If layoffs are included, the net loss would be 12 a thousand.

Layoff Rate Rises

Fewer workers left manufacturing for military service during December than left in any month since the war began. The quit rate also was the lowest of any month in 1943. In contrast, the layoff rate was the highest reported since July, 1942, the rate of new hiring was the lowest reported since 1941.

The quit rate in manufacturing was higher during every month of 1943 than in the corresponding month of 1942. It reached an all-time high in August, 1943. The winter decline in quitting between September and December, 1943, was 32 per cent, somewhat more than the 28.5 per cent decline reported during the same period of 1942.

The changing trends in war production have affected labor turnover, the Office of War Information found on the basis of information supplied by the WMC, Maritime Commission, Department of Labor and the War Production Drive headquarters and Office of Labor Production of the War Production Board.

Farm Labor Drops

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP)—There were 8,562,000 workers on farms on March 1, the lowest number on record for that date, the Agriculture Department reported.

Bad weather coupled with the general scarcity of labor caused a decline of 168,000 farm workers from a year ago.

Although it is too early to determine the outcome of the new selective ruling for reclassification of deferred farm workers, the Department said "there is no doubt as to the general uneasiness among farmers as to their operations this season."

Compromise Soldier Vote Bill Expected to Pass in Congress

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 14—The United States Senate, by a vote of 47 to 31, today approved the much-revised soldiers' vote bill, with every indication that it would sweep through the House in short order.

The current version of the measure is roundly attacked by original sponsors of a Federal ballot bill because it places most emphasis on State ballots. In the long Senate debate many States have been aroused to take appropriate legislative action, and advocates of the compromise bill now hope that soldiers will get some sort of a ballot, either State or Federal.

The Senate met an hour earlier to expedite the measure which is now before it for the third time. Speeches were largely perfunctory, for most arguments have been exhausted.

Senator Joseph F. Guffey (D) of Pennsylvania, advocate of the Federal ballot, charged yesterday that if the present bill became law Congress would be "perpetrating the greatest organized election steal since 1876" when Samuel J. Tilden was ruled out although he got the largest number of votes.

Defended by Tydings

On the other hand, Senator Millard F. Tydings (D), of Maryland, argued that "if the states will do what they should do, the controversy will have been a tempest in a teapot."

Senator Tydings said that "states' rights carry with them state responsibilities and state obligations" and that the states must modify their election laws in order that the servicemen and women shall be able to vote.

The present compromise proposal would bar the Federal ballot from soldiers at home, and would let overseas servicemen abroad use it only if their individual states had previously authorized its use, and if soldiers had taken oath that they had vainly applied for a state ballot.

Possible Use in Camps

Under these blanket restrictions, some Senators argue that millions of young people will be deprived of a 1944 vote.

Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont, argued yesterday to the surprise of many that the Federal ballots might be used in domestic Army camps under some circumstances. This expansion of use could be made, Senator Austin argued, if the state legislatures cooperated by specifying willingness to permit wider use.

The bulk of the Southerners followed the assertion of Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas that the compromise measure was "the best it was possible to get" in the circumstances.

Original Federal ballot sponsors, Senator Theodore F. Green (D) of Rhode Island, and Senator Scott W. Lucas (D) of Illinois, disown the new version.

Senator Stiles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire, warned President Roosevelt that if he vetoes the limited Federal soldier vote bill he will have to answer to the American people as to why "he didn't want the members of the armed forces to participate in the 1944 elections."

While Senator Bridges was speaking on the Senate floor, Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, announced that he would vote against the bill as it now stands on the grounds that it does not permit a sufficient number of servicemen to vote.

Senator Barkley announced also that he would make a brief speech outlining his reasons for opposition.

Dairy

Continued from Page 1

mit the milk producers to adjust prices to meet the rising costs.

"There are two kinds of regulation," Mr. Holman said. "The first is the regulation that defies the law, and goes beyond congressional intent. The second regulation requires full obedience to any cross-regulation although unknown to the milk producer."

He suggested the abandonment of both kinds of regulations, the abolition of subsidies, the restoration of fair prices, and the maintenance of economic balance, farm prices, urban wages, and industrial profits.

Fred H. Sexauer, President of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, declared that although the income of the milk producers had increased 248 per cent over the 1938 level, the northeastern part of the country had fared poorly.

"Not one state outside the Northeast showed such a small increase in income as does the average for the Northeast," he said. "Agriculture in the Northeast receives lip service, but is left at the post financially and politically."

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To Friends of The Principia in Jacksonville, Miami & Atlanta

Within the next two weeks Mr. William E. Morgan, Jr., Vice President of The Principia and Headmaster of the Upper School, and Mr. Carey Browne, Executive Secretary of The Principia Alumni Association, will visit Jacksonville, Miami, and Atlanta as indicated by the itinerary printed below. A meeting to be addressed by Mr. Morgan is being planned in each city. Informal motion pictures and colored slides of Principia activities will also be shown. Those who wish an interview with Mr. Morgan or Mr. Browne or who would like to attend a meeting are invited to get in touch with the chairman of the committee in charge of arrangements in their city.

JACKSONVILLE—March 23-24
Chairman: Mrs. Fred Mullikin
3881 Ortega Blvd.
Jacksonville, Florida

MIAMI—March 25-26
Chairman: Mrs. Warren Freeman
McFadden Deauville
Cabana Club
Miami Beach 41, Fla.

ATLANTA—March 28-29
Chairman: Miss Winifred Mansfield
1327 Peachtree Street
Atlanta, Georgia

The PRINCIPIA
Founded 1898 Saint Louis, Missouri Coeducational
Senior College Upper School
Junior College Lower School

Abilene Folk 'Count Soldiers In' On Everything They Can

Friends in Far Places—No. 2.

By Mary Smith
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Abilene, Kansas

Every Saturday afternoon General Dwight Eisenhower's home town is ready for the two or three hundred soldiers who will come from Ft. Riley, 30 miles to the east, or Camp Phillips and the Smoky Hill air base, 30 miles west, by train or bus, or hitch hiking, to be guests of Abilene families or to spend their time at the modest USO club. Abilene, a quiet county seat of some 6,000 population, with its tree-shaded streets, its big old-fashioned houses, many of them built in the "boom days" of the 80's, and a more settled air than many Middlewestern communities, is a "swell place," the soldiers say. "Everybody treats us like folks."

At the Seelye home on North Buckeye, Mr. and Mrs. Seelye and their daughters, Miss Marion and Miss Helen, are wondering on Saturdays which of the "regulars" will appear, although some soldier guests may have come Friday evening or even Thursday, if they had four-day passes. "Corporal Honey," the honey-colored cocker, a gift of nine guests (six of them corporals) is racing all over the house looking for her friends.

The large white house, set in almost a square block of lawn and garden, has become a second home for almost 200 service men, some of whom have returned many times. The Seelyes have had almost 500 week-end guests since Abilene first opened its homes to the soldiers early in 1942, when a local USO committee was organized and a registration center established.

Family's Best Job Yet

How about food for from 5 to 12 guests every week? And how are they entertained? It takes a bit of doing, but nothing the family ever has done, and they have been active in community affairs, ever has brought so many rewards in so many ways. "The boys bring so much to us," the family says. "Their varying personalities, differing backgrounds and education, their wide interests, are a constant source of inspiration in war time."

As for food, it couldn't be provided without the large garden, a great deal of home canning, the frozen food locker, and the chickens. The boys like chicken best, and points provide hams, the second favorite. Turkeys, ducks, and geese have been available and friends and neighbors, who cannot entertain in their homes, often contribute sugar, cakes, or country-killed meat.

It isn't special entertainment the boys want—it is being part of a home. They come and go, as they would in their own homes, with only the 1 o'clock closing rule in effect, which gives time for them to get home from the soldier dance in the hotel, given every Saturday night by the American Legion and the VFW.

They let their hostesses know they are coming, usually, but if a last-minute pass comes to hand, they just grab a bus and hope to find room. They loaf around the big rooms, the lawn and the wide porch, help with the cooking and the dishwashing (the family has no domestic help), work in the garden, fix the car, do odd repair jobs, raid the icebox, mow the lawn, sit and read all day, go to church, and generally do the things they would do on a week-end at home.

Guests Turn Cooks

One day the guests cooked and served the dinner, beginning with soup and ending with pumpkin pie, which represented the first effort of the baker and was an unqualified success. "Triumph of American ingenuity," he said. Serving the dinner was a former butler to one of America's $300,000,000 families. The job, the boys said, was harder than the infiltration course!

Soldier guests—enlisted men or non-commissioned officers—have included boys from 36 states, many nationalities, and from almost every walk in life—teachers, lawyers, a baseball player, factory hands, businessmen—all well-behaved young men whom the family is glad to welcome again and again. One instructor at Ft. Riley has spent 72 week ends there and another 40. An instructor who teaches illiterates often brings guests from his classes, who meet a different way of life for the first time and gain confidence in themselves in a friendly atmosphere. One group of "dead end kids" from a convoy who were Sunday dinner guests were almost tearful with gratitude. "Nobody had ever asked them nowhere before," they said. And one boy hadn't been in a house for four years.

Arthur, a frequent guest, had been brought up in an orphan asylum. When he was honorably discharged at a desert camp, he visited the Seelyes on his way back to Memphis and now calls up every week. He has to hear everyone's voice.

Other Active Townfolk

When the war is over, all the soldiers who have been entertained there are going to have their own special American Legion convention at the Seelye home. "We hope there won't be any rationing then," the family says, "but if there is, we'll manage."

On Saturday also, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bell are wondering whether Tommy will arrive. He is a delightful Scotch boy from Detroit, Mich., who has spent all his free week ends with the Bells since the USO first sent him there. In the summer, if he arrived "home" first, one saw him watering the tomatoes or the flowers.

The John Bells, in town for Saturday shopping from 15 miles south, drop in at the USO to see if any farm boys would like to stay overnight. They have entertained dozens, as have other farm families. Soldiers who lived in the country like to go back and the boys from Brooklyn who have never seem a farm get a "big bang" from a country visit and a country dinner.

If the weather is warm, the boys will ask at the USO, "How about the brooder house?" Mr. M. E. Duckwall, when he retired from the hatchery business, turned a large brooder house into an apartment, which he now turns over to from four to six soldier guests.

Many other hospitable homes are open for overnight or Sunday dinner either to soldiers who have been guests before or new guests who register at the USO.

The Abilene USO committee established a registration center May 1, 1942, opened the club room Oct. 1, 1942, and financed the project entirely from local funds until October, 1943, when the United Service Organizations, Inc., granted a certificate of approval and began to provide funds for actual expenses. About 12,000 soldiers have registered since the center was opened.

Both men's and women's organizations serve there, with wives helping husbands and husbands helping wives. Soldiers enjoy talking to the men, especially if they are veterans of World War I, and the men show an increasing interest in their job as hosts. Through the organizations, which include women's clubs, farm bureau units, patriotic organizations, church groups, service clubs, rural clubs and others, the entire community has become acquainted with the soldier guests and has developed, according to USO supervisors, an unusually sympathetic and understanding attitude.

The comfortable chairs, all gifts or loans from persons in the community, are the most popular feature of the large clubroom, which also has plenty of new books, current magazines, a piano, games, ping pong tables, a juke box, and a wooden floor for dancing at one end. Many of the boys, asked if they would like a Sunday dinner in a home, say, "No thank you, ma'am, I'd just like to sit."

Because gasoline and tire shortages made changes in the hospitality program necessary, the USO suggested to rural organizations, who had become interested in the program, that they invite soldiers to their annual picnics, customarily held in the Abilene park. The custom has spread among rural clubs, families holding reunions, and other groups. A Kansas fried chicken picnic is something long to remember, even for a native, and to many soldiers is an entirely new experience. In the winter a rural church or a school district may be having a basket dinner or a "covered dish" on Sunday and will invite soldiers if anyone is going out from town.

"We can't do much," Abilene people say, "but we'll count the soldiers in on anything we can do."

The Seelye home, one of the many in Abilene, Kansas, Gen. Dwight Eisenhower's home town, where soldiers stationed in near-by camps find a welcome every week end. The pictures below show (at the left) two of the guests who insisted on cooking dinner for their hostesses; (at the right) a typical week-end group; (circle) Corporal Honey, a cocker spaniel, the gift of one group of guests and a friend with all of them, shown with one of his favorite visitors.

Dr. Mead Does Important Work For World Understanding

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

On the musty top floor of the Natural History Museum where it might seem were stored all the cold, left-over bones of dinosaurs and other strange animals of other days, I found the very much alive traveler, author, lecturer, and Associate Curator of Anthropology of the Museum, Dr. Margaret Mead. She had just paused here in New York for a quick survey of a sea of papers and reports before starting off again for further lectures.

After one has spent most of his life, as Dr. Mead has since 1925, hopping from one South Sea Island to another, living among the natives of Samoa, the Admiralty Islands, New Guinea, and Bali, one occasionally welcomes the opportunity to rest one's feet in the narrow confines of an office, and a collection of prehistoric bones behind the scenes by no means disturbs the tranquility.

Analyzes Our Culture

After living among primitive peoples, studying their cultures, and finding her way around in seven primitive languages, Dr. Mead has turned to an analysis of our own culture and manners, and apparently finds us something to think about.

Wife of Gregory Bateson of Cambridge University, England, this wide-ranging author and specialist in human races has recently spent four months in Great Britain for the O. W. I. under the auspices of the British Ministry of Information, explaining us to the British, just as she has done so well in her latest book, "And Keep Your Powder Dry" (William Morrow).

Dr. Mead has just been appointed Director of the Wellesley School of Community Affairs. This summer her work there will deal with the ways in which groups of Americans—old and new, and of different ethnic origins—can work together effectively, to develop in the United States on a national scale, methods which can later be put to work on a world scale. There is nothing small about Dr. Mead.

Her interest at the moment concerns itself with women's contribution to the postwar world. In looking us over she finds that men have been most concerned with things and institutions, women with people and personal relations—the mechanical versus the living being. "This," she points out, "is one contrast historically between men and women. Another is that men have dealt with the long sweep of institutions; women with the life-span of the individual. This contrast holds for the world, between men and women.

"But in the United States," she continued in her dynamic way, "where we all became Americans, we tried to make citizens in one generation. Thus women's place became more important. Here we see the contrast between England and America. In England interest is focused on the preservation or necessary alteration of institutions. In America the emphasis is on achieving our ends by changing individuals. The British think we lack a respect for tradition. Our soldiers think the British are unnecessarily slow and cautious. In this respect America draws on the woman point of view, England on the man's.

"But, if you look at it in terms of things and human beings, you find America dominated by mechanical thinking" (the man's viewpoint in this respect, she indicated) "England by an agricultural viewpoint" (the woman's). "We think in terms of blueprints—they in terms of growth. And it is interesting to note, too, that the section of the United States most distrustful of blueprints is also the agricultural Middle West.

Combining Insights

"The job of women in the United States, as I see it, is therefore to put these two insights to work to emphasize how much can be done in one generation if one is to leave that generation free to grow. Protagonists of growth in England are those who think of growth. The American soldier looks at old England and says, 'Why don't you knock all this down and start over?' To him, with the great American plains as his background, anything is possible. To the English, always thinking of themselves as working within a tradition, the pace is slow, yet this is their strength.

"No single nation has all the necessary insight and skill to build an international world," Dr. Mead finds from her broad experience. "Only by combining our insights and skills with British skills, with the Russian, the Turkish, the Norwegian, and many others, can we hope to make it possible to live peacefully on a world scale."

Homing

The sandy lane flanked by the planted fields
Leads to the house, red topped and white and low;
Where windows beckon like small golden shields.
Polished and bright, when lamplight is aglow.
Small puffs of smoke, slate gray against the blue
Of cloudless sky, signal my homing heart—
As twilight hovers and the sunset hue
Fades into night it seems my cares depart.
Within the house, I'll find a checkered cloth.
White plates that gleam, the kettle keeping time
Upon the old wood stove beside the broth
For baking bread (to me home is sublime)
The sandy lane is like a golden road—
Contentment dwells within my small abode.

Faye Carr Adams

Color Vies With Flavor in Best Menus

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When it is hard to plan meals which sparkle with attractiveness, it is time to use color in foods. If foods are colorless or have a similarity of texture or consistency, regardless of how much time and effort is spent preparing them, they will seem flat. A garnish will add so much to a simple dish and it need not be limited to salad greens.

To decorate pies, I sometimes color part of the meringue pink and make a lattice effect on the white meringue which has been spread smoothly over the filling. An effective topping for chocolate pie can be made by coloring a third of the meringue with chocolate or cocoa, and dropping it by teaspoonfuls over the white.

Using Jelly Balls

For garnishing whipped cream desserts I cut little balls from bright red jelly, using the French cutter intended for potato balls. Cranberry jelly is especially good because it is so firm. I use it also in serving grapefruit. Cranberry sauce in which there are whole cranberries is nice too, cranberries taking the place of the usual cherry. It is not only decorative but adds an unusual flavor.

Instead of serving the usual piece of cheese with apple pie, grate the cheese and sprinkle it over the pie just a few minutes before taking from the oven. The cheese melts and gives the crust an attractive and delightful flavor.

When I make upside down cake I place a slice of pineapple, or whatever fruit is used, with the butter and sugar mixture in the bottom of each of my muffin pans and pour the batter over. Attractive individual cakes come out. A colorful cake to serve with an iced beverage or hot drink is made by covering vanilla wafers with a confectioners' sugar icing and sprinkling with tiny spiced candies which come in assorted colors. They are good especially with a pineapple tea. To make this I wash pineapple parings thoroughly, then put them in a saucepan, cover with water and add one cupful of sugar. I simmer it for one hour, then strain through a cloth or fine strainer and it's ready to serve. It is a delightful addition to fruit punch or served either alone or with lemon juice and gingerale added. It is nice to make into frozen cubes too. When half frozen I put a piece of fresh fruit or a small, hard candy in the center of each. The children really like these.

Remove the center from a dill pickle with an apple corer or knife; stuff with cottage cheese, cream cheese, or cream cheese tinted green, then slice in even slices and you have a very attractive-looking side dish.

Try cooking rhubarb in a moderate oven. Adding sugar but no water keeps the color bright and the pieces in good shape.

Effective Tinting

Marshmallows dipped into a cold water solution of a color and then allowed to dry are pretty. Whipped cream may be tinted one color or divided into portions and each portion tinted differently. A rainbow effect is obtained by combining the colors and cutting through it with a spatula.

A parsley tip, a crisp curled lettuce leaf or celery tops always create a contrast, also plump pickled peaches, tiny red beets, sliced lemon or orange, slices of cucumber or tomato, radish roses and carrot strips. A turnip garnish made this way is so attractive: Take a medium size turnip, cut it to represent a half-open rose. Dip it in a red food color. Allow to stand until it is evenly tinted and you have a lovely garnish.

L. C.

Ample Pockets Lighten Work

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A certain housekeeper always laughingly refers to her pockets as first aid to step-saving. She has pockets of generous size on all of her work aprons, pockets—not one pocket but several on each apron. When she is working about down stairs into these big pockets she puts all the little things which she finds lying about until, in the course of her work, she comes around to the places where they belong. Then out they come. In this way the picking up and putting away process is simplified.

Large pockets on work aprons are also handy for holding dust cloths, smaller brushes, in fact, anything small that is used for cleaning. Having it in one's pocket insures it being where one is when it is wanted.

Another housekeeper has the habit of mislaying her pocketbook. When the baker or the laundryman come there is usually a wild scramble after that elusive, but altogether necessary, pocketbook. She gets excited and forgets where she laid it. The tradesman waits as patiently as possible and loses time that could be put to better purpose. If this housekeeper made it a rule to keep her pocketbook in her apron pocket all this could be avoided.

A large pocket on the apron one wears while sewing is a help for holding measuring tape, thread, chalk, small patches, snaps and many other needed things.

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Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N. Y. Curb

Today's Sales (est.)	1,000,000
Previous day's sales	1,618,920
1944 volume to date	45,371,294
1943 volume to date	59,643,039

Average Price of 60 Stocks *By the Associated Press*			
Monday	53.1	Prev. day	52.7
Month ago	50.5	Year ago	46.7
1944 high	52.7	1944 low	49.5

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	6	58⅛	57⅝	57⅝	— ⅛
Abbott Lab pf4 †	20	111¾	110½	110½	— ¾
Adams Exp ⅜g	8	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
Adams-Millis ¼e	1	29	29	29	
Addressog-Mult 1	4	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	— ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	4	42¼	41½	41½	— ¾
Alaska Juneau	19	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅛
Alleghany Corp	21	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Alleghany pf	24	28	27¼	27⅜	— ⅛
Alleg pr pf	4	47	46	47	—1
Allegh L St1 .35e	5	27¼	27⅛	27¼	
Al Chem & Dye 6	4	145½	145	145½	—1
Allied Mills 2g	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	— ¼
Allied Strs 1	21	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
Allis-Ch Mfg ¼e	6	38⅞	38	38	— ¾
Alpha P Cem ¼e	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Amal Leather	18	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
AmAgChDel 1.20	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	
Am Airlines 1½g	1	66	66	66	+1
Am Bk Note .40e	8	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅜
Am Bank N pf 3 †	10	62¾	62¾	62¾	
Am Bosch ⅓e	9	13¾	13	13¾	+ ⅛
Am Brake Sh .35e	6	41	40	40	—1
Am Cable & Rad	16	9⅜	9¼	9¼	
Am Can 3	5	86⅛	85¾	86⅛	+ ⅛
Am Car & Fdy 4g	21	39⅞	38⅝	38⅞	— ¼
Am C&F pf 14½g	1	80	80	80	— ⅞
Am Chain & C 2	13	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+ ⅛
Am Ch&Cbl pf 5 †	10	110¼	110¼	110¼	+ ¼
Am Chicle 4a †	30	115½	115½	115½	—1⅜
Am Colortype .15e	1	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
Am Crystal Sug	22	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
Am Crys S pf 6 †	10	104	104	105	+ ¾
Am Distill stpd	28	28⅛	27¾	27¾	—2¼
Am Encaus Tiling	1	2½	2½	2½	
Am For Pow	25	5⅝	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
Am&FPS6pf 11¼k	1	7.½	77½	77½	+1
Am&FPS7pf 13¼k	6	87¾	86¾	87¼	+ ½
Am&FP 2pf	86	21⅝	20⅝	21½	+ ⅞
Am Hide & Leath	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
Am Home Pr 2.40	4	67¼	67	67	+ ¼
Am Ice	10	5¾	5⅜	5⅝	— ⅛
Am Interna ½g	7	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
Am Locomotive¼ae	56	18¾	18¼	18¾	
Am Locom pf 7	2	91½	91	91½	+1
Am M&Fdy .80	15	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
Am M & Met ¼e	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
Am Metal (1¼e)	6	22⅛	21¾	21½	— ½
Am Metal pf 6 †	30	118	118	118	
Am NewsCo 1.80	†220	24	23¾	23¾	— ¼
Am Pow & Lt	18	2¾	2¼	2¾	
Am P&L $6 pf	13	50⅛	49¼	49½	— ⅜
Am P&L $5 pf	23	46¼	45¾	46	— ¼
Am Rad&StS .10e	86	10¼	10	10⅛	
Am R Mill .20e	22	14¼	13⅞	14	— ¼
AmRolMpf 4½g †*	190	68¼	67½	67½	+ ⅛
Am Safety Raz 1g	10	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ⅛
Am Seating ½g	2	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
Am Sh Bldg 1e	†100	29¼	29	29¼	+ ¼
Am Smelt & R 2	14	39¾	39⅜	39⅜	— ⅛
Am Smelt&Ref7 †	70	151	150¾	151	
Am Snuff 1.20e	3	43	43	43	+ ¼
Am Stl Fdrs 2	14	27½	27¼	27¼	— ¼
Am Stores ½e	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ¼
Am Stove .30e	3	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
Am Sug Ref 2e	5	33½	32¾	33	— ¼
Am Sum Tob ¼ae	2	27	27	27	— ½
Am Tel & Tel 9	*26	157⅜	157⅛	157¼	
Am Tobacco 3a	3	59¾	59¾	59¾	
Am Tob B 3a	4	60½	60½	60½	
Am Tob pf 6	†120	143	143	143	+ ¼
Am Type Fdrs ½e	7	10½	10½	10⅜	— ⅛
Am Viscose ½e	2	46¼	46	46	— ¼
Am Viscose pf 5	1	118½	118½	118½	— ¼
Am Wat Wks	45	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	97	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Am Wool pf 2k	26	81	79½	81	+1.½
Am Zinc L & S	9	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
Am Zinc pr pf1¼k	1	48¾	48¾	48¾	+1¾
Anaconda Cop ½e	34	27	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
Anacon W&C 1 †	90	27¼	27	27	
Archer Hock Gl 1o	2	21¾	21½	21½	
Arch-Dan-M (½e)	2	46	46	46	— ⅛
Armour & Co	34	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
Armour&Co prpf3k	2	83¾	83⅜	83¾	— ¼
Armour & Co pf †	10	101	101	101	+1¾
Armstrong Crk ¼ae	4	39	38½	38⅜	— ⅜
Arnold Const ½	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
Artloom Corp .10b	1	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
Artloom Cp pf 7 †	10	106½	106½	106½	+1½
Assd D Gds ¼e	4	14⅜	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
Assd DGd 1pf 6	†670	96¾	96	96⅜	+ ⅜
Assd DGd 2 pf7 †	10	89½	89½	89½	
Atch T&SF 1⅓e	38	67¼	66⅞	66⅞	
Atch T&S F pf 5	4	89⅞	88¾	88¾	+ ⅜
Atl Coast Line 3g	11	38½	37¾	38⅛	— ⅛
Atl Refining (¼ae)	30	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝	
Atlas Corp (⅓ae)	15	13	12¾	12¾	— ¼
Atlas Powd ¾ae	†380	56¾	56¼	56½	
Atlas Pow pf 5 †	1	116	116	116	
Aust Nichols	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
Aust N prA1⅜k †	10	72	72	72	—1
Aviation Co .20g	21	4	4	4	
Bald Loco ct1½g	31	21⅝	21⅛	21⅜	— ⅜
Balt & Ohio	56	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	11	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	
Bangor & Ar	4	10⅜	10½	10½	— ⅛
Barber Asph	7	24¼	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
Barker Bros ¾ag	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
Barker pf 2¾ †	10	46	46	46	+1
Barnsdall Oil .60	8	17¼	17	17	— ⅜
Bath Iron Wks 2e	7	18½	18⅜	18⅜	
Bayuk Cigars 1½g	2	28¾	28	28¾	+ ⅜
Beatrice Cr 1.35e	4	33	32½	33	+1⅛
Beech Airc 1g	15	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
Belding-Hem .80	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
Bell Airc 1a	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
Bendix Aviat ¾ae	7	37¼	37¼	37⅜	— ¼
Best Foods ½e	12	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
Beth Steel (1¼ae)	18	60¼	59¾	60	
Beth Steel pf 7	3	117	116½	116½	— ½
Bigelow-Sanf 2	3	41	40¾	40¾	
Blk & Decker 1.60	4	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
Blaw-Knox .15e	9	9	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
Bliss & L ¼e	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Blmgdale .225e	†240	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¾
Boeing Airplane2g	2	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
Bohn Al&Brass ¾ae	*5	52	51	51	— ¾
Bon Ami A 4 †	50	89¾	89½	89½	— ¾
Bon Ami B 2½ †	30	47¼	47	47	
Bond Strs 2	2	35	34¾	35	
Borden Co .40 e	14	30¼	29⅞	30⅛	+ ¼
Borg-Warner 1.60	17	38	37⅜	37½	— ½
Braniff Airw .60	12	16⅜	16	16¼	— ¼
Brewing Cp Am 2	2	50⅜	50⅛	50⅜	+ ⅛
Bridgeport Br 1	6	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	
Briggs Mfg 2	14	31	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
Bristol-Myers ⅓ae	1	44½	44½	44½	— ½
Brklyn Un Gas ½g	6	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
Brunswk-Balke ¼e	4	19¼	19	19	
Bucyrus-Erie .15e	25	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Bucy-Erie pf 7 †	10	117¾	117¾	117¾	+ ⅜
Budd Mfg	30	7⅜	7⅜	7½	— ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	30	124	123½	123½	
Budd Mfg$5pf5 †	70	62¾	61⅜	61½	— ⅞
Budd Wheel ½g	7	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Buffalo Forge 45e	2	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
Bullard Co ½e	5	19⅞	19⅜	19⅝	— ⅛
Buleva Watch 2	1	34	34	34	+ ½
Burl Mills (.40e)	6	30	29½	30	+ ⅛
Burr Add Ma .20e	21	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
Bush Term ¼e	15	5	4¾	5	+ ⅛
Bush TBpf1½k †	10	51	51	51	+ ¼
Butler Bros (.15e)	13	10¼	10¼	10⅜	— ¼
Butler Br pf 1¾a	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ¼
Butte C & Z ¼g	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Byers A M Co	14	15	14¾	15⅞	— ¼
Byers pf 7	†120	80	79¾	79¾	— ¼
Byron Jack ¼ae	2	22	22	22	+ ⅛
Calif Pack 1½g	9	28¾	28½	28½	— ¼
Callahan Z-Lead	6	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Calumet&Hec .20e	8	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Campbell Wy ¼ae	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Can Dry Ale ¼ae	23	26	25½	26	
Canad Pacific h½ae	14	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	
Capital Adm A	2	8	8	8	— ¼
Caro C&O 5 †	20	101½	101½	101½	
Carpenter Stl ½ae	1	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	+ ⅛
Carriers&Gen .05e	*1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
Case (JI) Co	12	38⅜	37⅞	38	— ⅜
Caterpil Tractor 2	3	50¼	50¼	50¼	+ ¼
Celanese Cp ½pf*	12	38¼	37⅞	38	— ⅜
Celanese 5 pf 5 †	40	103¾	103½	103½	—1
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	190	120½	120	120	+2
Celanese pr pf 7 †	210	120¾	120½	120½	—1½
Celotex Corp ½g	2	12⅛	12	12⅛	— ⅛
Celotex Co pf 1 †	40	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
Cent Aguirre 1½g	11	22	21¾	22	
Cent Foundry	6	3⅛	3	3	— ¼
Cent R R N J	6	11⅜	11½	11½	— ¼
CentVioletaSug 1g	4	25¾	25¼	25¾	
Cerro de Pas ¾ae	7	34	33½	34	+ ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	8	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf †	320	64	63½	63¾	— ¼
Chain Belt ¼ae	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
Champ P&Fpf 6 †	100	111	110½	111	+2
Ches & Ohio 3	14	47½	47	47¼	
Ches Corp ⅓a	4	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
Chi&E III ¾pg	13	7⅞	7⅜	7¾	— ⅛
Chi&E III A2.59g	19	16¾	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
Chi Gt West	16	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Chi Grt W pf ¾pk	10	23⅞	23¼	23⅝	— ⅛
Chi Mail Or .15e	6	18⅜	18	18	— ¼
Chi No West wi	3	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
Chi No West pf wi	27	54.½	54½	54½	— ½
Chi Pneu Tool 2	5	19⅝	19	19	
Chi PT pr1 2½g †	20	49½	49½	49½	
Chrysler Corp ¼ae	20	85⅞	85	85½	— ⅝
Cities Service	58	4⅞	4⅞	4¾	+ ⅛
City Ice & Fuel	6	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅜
City Invest	†660	61	61	61	+1⅞
City Stores	2	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
Clark Equip ¾ae	1	39½	39½	39½	
Clev Gr Br ½ae	11	41	40⅝	41	+ ½
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	9	37¾	37¾	37½	
Cluett Peab ½ae	*5	37¾	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅛
Coca-Cola 3a	2	116¾	116	116¾	+1
Colgate-P-P ½pa	13	27⅞	27⅝	27¾	+ ⅛
Col-P-P pf 4¼a †	10	105¾	105¾	105¾	+ ⅛
Collins & Aik ¾ae	6	29¼	29	29	
Col & South †	80	16⅞	16¾	16¾	— ¼
Col & South 1pf †	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Col Fuel & Iron 1	10	16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅛
Colum B'castA.40e	2	28	28	28	+ ⅛
Colum B'castB.40e	7	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	
Colum G&E .10e	49	5	4⅞	5	
Col G & E 6 pf 6	4	85½	84¾	84¾	
Colum Pict ½pa	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
Colum Carbon 4	1	8.	89	8.	
Comi Credit 3.40e	2	87	41⅜	41	41⅜	+ ⅜
Comi Inv Tr 2.40	18	45¼	44½	44¾	— ¼
Comi Solv .60g	21	15⅞	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Comwith&South	85	¾	¾	¾	
Com&So pf 1¼ak	2	87½	86⅞	87½	
Com Ed 1.40	18	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	+ ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn1	4	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	
Consol Cigar ½e	*9	26	25½	25⅞	+ ⅜
Con Cig prpf6½ †	20	106	105½	105½	— ½
Cons Copper .20g	5	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	51	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
Cons Edis pf 5	3	105¾	105½	105½	
Cons Film Ind	16	3⅝	3½	3½	
Cons Film pf ¼ak	17	19¾	18¾	19⅛	+ ¾
Cons Laundries .60	5	10	10	10	
Cons Nat Gas	19	26⅛	25¾	26⅛	+ ⅛
Cons RR Cuba pf	8	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Cons Vultee ½e	12	14¼	13⅞	14	— ⅛
Consol Vul pf 1¾	3	21	21	21	+ ½
Consol'n Coal	6	17	16⅜	17	+ ⅜
ConsumP pf4½g †	30	104¾	104⅝	104⅝	
Container Co ¼ae	5	23⅜	23	23	
Cont Bak ¾ae	2	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
Cont Can ¼ae	13	36½	36⅜	36½	
Cont Diam F .20e	4	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
Cont Ins 1.60a	7	45¼	44¾	45	— ⅜
Cont Motors .15e	49	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del .30e	19	32	31¾	31¾	
Cooper Bess pf3 †	32	42¼	42	42¾	+1¼
CopperweldStl .80	7	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40 †	90	46¾	46¼	46¾	+ ¼
Corn Prod 2.60	4	57¼	57¼	57½	— ¼
Cornell-D E .20e	7	18⅝	18⅜	18½	— ⅛
Crane Co ¼ae	25	21⅜	20⅞	21	
Crane Co pf 5 †	160	109	107½	107½	+ ¼
Cream of Wh 1½g	3	23	22¾	22⅞	+ ⅛
Crosley Corp ¼ae	30	20⅞	20⅛	20½	+ ⅛
Crown Cork&S ¾ag	4	31¾	31⅜	31½	— ¼
Crown Cork pf 2¼	1	46⅛	46¼	46⅛	+ ⅛
Crown Zeller 1	4	17⅜	17	17	— ⅛
Crown Zel pf5 †	30	100	99¾	100	+ ⅛
Crucible Steel 3g	12	32⅞	32⅜	32⅝	— ¼
Crucible Stl pf 5	1	79¾	79¾	79¾	— ⅛
Cuba R R pf †	30	28	27⅛	27⅜	— ⅛
Cuban-A Sug .40g	16	13¼	13	14	— ¼
Cudahy Packing	40	28¼	27¾	28¼	+ ⅛
Curtis Publishing	46	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	2	44	43⅝	43⅝	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wright¾ag	20	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A 2	9	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
Cutler-Ham .35e	3	24⅛	24	24	
Davega Strs ½g	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Davison Chem 1g	4	15	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
Deere & Co 2g	7	40½	40⅜	40½	+ ¼
Del & Hudson	25	26½	25⅞	26	— ½
Del Lack&West	36	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ¼
Detroit Ed .30e	7	19¼	19	19	
Devoe&Ray A 1	†110	34¼	34	34	—1
Diam T Motor ¼ae	*1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	15	33¼	32¾	32¾	— ¼
Doehler Die C ¾ae	1	39	39	39	— ⅛
Dome Mines hl.60	40	24	23½	23¾	+ ½
Douglas Airc 5g	5	54	53⅝	53⅝	— ⅜
Dresser Mfg 2g	5	33⅞	33¾	33¾	— ½
Dunhill Int	3	11¾	11½	11½	— ¼
duPont de N 1¼ae	12	146⅜	146	146⅛	—1⅞
duPont pf 4½a	1	126½	126½	126½	— ⅜
Eagle Pi Ld .15e	8	11⅞	11¾	11¾	
Eastern Air L	2	38	37½	37½	— ½
Eastern R M .10e	1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
Eaton Mfg 3	3	44⅜	44¼	44¼	
El Auto-Lite ½ae	6	41½	41¼	41¼	— ¼
Electric Boat ¼ae	9	10⅜	10¼	10½	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	26	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	2	90	90	90	— ½
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	6	94½	93¼	93¼	—1⅝
El Storage Bat 2	1	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	— ¼
El Paso N G 2.40	*2	30½	30½	30½	+ ⅛
Endic John pf 4 †	80	105¼	105½	105½	—1
Eng Pub Service	52	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	— ⅛
EPS$5¼pf5½g †	10	96½	96¼	96¼	—1¼
Eng P S $6pf6 †	1	101	101	101	— ½
Erie RR 1g	13	14⅞	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
Erie RR ct 1g	33	12⅜	12	12¼	
Erie RR pf A 5	3	54⅜	54¼	54⅜	
Eureka V Cl ¼ae	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Evans Prods ¼ae	2	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	5	26¾	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜
Fairbanks Morse1a	2	37¾	37¾	37¾	
Fajardo Sugar 2	4	23¾	23⅜	23¾	+ ⅛
Farns Tel&Rad 1g	38	13¼	12¾	13¼	+ ¼
Fed M & S ½g	2	20⅛	20	20¼	+ ⅛
Fed Mogul 1	4	19	19	19	
Fed MotTruck .40	28	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
Federat D Strs ⅜ae	3	24	23¾	23¾	— ¼
FedDStrspf4¼k †	80	95¼	95¼	95¼	+ ½
Firestone T&R ¾ae	9	42¼	41¾	41¾	— ⅜
Firest T&R pf4½a	2	106¼	106¼	106¼	— ⅜
FirstNatStrs 2½a	6	40¼	39	39	—2
Flintkote .15e	15	23⅜	23⅛	23½	+ ⅛
Follansbee Stl	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
FollansbeeStlpf †	30	53¼	57	57	—1
Food Fair Strs 1	3	13¾	13½	13½	
Food Mach .35e	14	59¼	59¼	59¼	+ ⅜
Foster Wheeler	28	20⅛	19⅝	20	+ ¼
Francisco Sugar	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
Freeport Sulph 2	3	31¾	31¼	31¾	
Fruehauf Tra .40e	3	35¾	35¾	35¾	
Fruehauf T pf5	†120	108½	108½	108½	
Gabriel Co .20g	1	4⅛	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
Gair Robert .30g	9	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
Gair Robt pf 1.20	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
Gamewell Co¼ae †	50	26½	26½	26½	+ ¼
Gar Wood Ind .40	14	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Gaylord Cont ¼ae	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Gen Am Inv 1g	2	12¼	12¼	12⅜	— ¼
Gen Am Trans ⅝ae	3	47¼	47¼	47¼	+ ½
Gen Baking .15e	10	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ¼
Gen Bronze .60g	5	9⅜	9	9	— ¼
Gen Cable	2	5½	5½	5½	
Gen Cable A	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Cab pf 13¼k †	140	95¾	93½	93½	—2
Gen Cigar (1)	3	27⅞	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
Gen Elec 1.40	54	36½	35⅞	36½	
Gen Foods 1.60	6	42¼	42	42	— ½
Gen Fds pf 4½g †	70	113½	113¼	113½	— ½
Gen G & El A	26	2¾	2½	2½	— ¼
Gen G&E cv pf †	40	118	118	118	
Gen Mills 4	1	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	—1⅛
Gen Mills5pf5 †	51	128¾	128½	128¾	— ½
Gen Motors ¾ae	62	59⅜	58⅝	59	— ¼
Gen Motors pf 5	7	127¼	127	127¼	— ¾
Gen Outd Adv ¼ae	9	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Gen Outd Ad A 3k	1	43	43	43	
Gen Prec Eq 1	6	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Print Ink .10e	4	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Gen P Ink pf 6 †	60	108	108	108	
Gen Ry Signal ¼ae	7	23¼	22¾	23	
Gen Real & Util	6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Gen Refract .30e	8	22⅞	22½	22½	— ⅛
Gen Shoe ¼ae	5	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
Gen S C pf 1¼ak †	130	84	83	83	— ½
Gen Tel 1.60	2	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	— ⅛
Gen T&R 1g	12	23	22¾	22¾	
Gen T&R pf 4½ †	30	102	102	102	+ ¼
GillietteSafR .70a	14	10	9⅞	9⅞	
Gillett Saf R pf 5	1	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros .15e	17	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Glidden Co .30e	16	20⅝	20	20	— ½
Glidden cvpf 2¼	1	47½	47½	47½	— ½
Gobel Adolf	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
Goebel Brew .20	22	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	— ⅛
Gold&Stk Tel 6 †	10	98	98	98	—1
Goodrich(BF) ½ae	19	46⅞	46	46⅝	— ¼
Goodyear T&R ½ae	19	42¾	42	42¾	+ ¼
Goth Hosiery ½pg	29	12⅝	12¼	12½	
Goth Hosierypf7 †	20	106	106	106	
Graham-Paige Mot	327	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
Granby ConM .45g	6	4	4	4	
Grand Union ½pg	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
GraniteCS .52½g	6	10¾	10⅜	10½	— ½
Grant W T 1.40	6	26½	26	26	
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	4	15¼	15¼	15¼	
Gt NorRy pf 2g	16	31⅜	31	31⅛	— ¼
Gt West Sug 2	*6	27⅝	27	27	— ½
Green H L 2a	1	47	47	47	— ⅛
Greyhound Corp 1	*42	21¼	20⅜	21	+ ⅛
Greyhound pf .55	*10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
GrumAircEn 1½pg	8	12⅞	12¾	12¾	
Guantan Sugar	6	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Guantan Sug pf	†190	150	143	149	+6
Gulf Mob & Ohio	10	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅛
Gulf Mob pf 5g	14	45½	45	45½	— ⅛
Gulf Oil 1a	9	45⅛	45	45	— ⅛
Hall (WF) Print 1	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	+1
Hamil Watch .10e	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
Harb-Walker 1	12

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4¼	5¼
American Barge Line Co	9	10⅛
American Hardware Co	29	31
American Manufacturing	29½	42½
American Manufacturing 5 pf	89¼	....
American Wringer Co	8	8⅞
†Amoskeag Company	35¾	....
†Amoskeag Company pf	76¾	....
†Appleton Company	32⅜	38¾
Applied Arts Corp	3	3½
Arlington Mills	46	49¼
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	27½	29½
Automobile Banking Corp A	3	3¾
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	19¾	21
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	20¾	23¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	108½	....
Bendix Home Appliance	8⅞	9¾
Berkshire Fine Spinning	17¼	18⅞
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	72½	....
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	....
Boston Wharf Co	18⅞	20¾
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	35½	38¼
Brown Co	1.90	2.20
Brown Co pf	34¾	37¼
Campbell A S Co Inc	5½	6½
Central Railway Signal A	38¾	....
Chapman Valve Manufac	35¾	38½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	15¾	17⅛
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	34	36¼
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	26½	27¾
Domestic Finance Corp pf	25	27
Draper Corporation	70¾	73¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	161½	175⅛
Eastern Corporation	9⅞	11¼
Eastern Corporation pf	19⅜	21¼
Exolon Co	7⅞	9⅝
Family Finance Inc	11⅜	12¾
Family Finance pf A	24	26¼
Food Fair Stores Inc	43¾	46¾
Fruit of the Loom	36	38½
General Fire Extinguisher	15⅝	17½
General Machinery	22¾	25
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8¼	9¾
Goodall Worsted Company	40	43
Graton & Knight Co	8¾	9¾
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	87¾	91¾
Graton & Knight Co pr of	28¾	31¾
Great Northern Paper Co	32¾	34¾
Greenfield Tap & Die 86 pf	58¾	..
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv of	15	..
Harrington & Richardson	1	1¾
Haskelite Mfg Co	8⅞	10¼
Heywood-Wakefield Co	26⅞	28⅞
Heywood-Wakefield Co of B	17⅜	19
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	15⅝	17¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	23¾	26
Hooker Electro Chem	31⅜	33¾
International Machine Tool	9⅞	10¾
Keith George E Co	60	..
Kendall Company	8⅝	9⅞
Kennedy's Inc pf	19⅛	21⅜
Landers Frary & Clark	33½	37½
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	6¾	7⅝
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	106½	110⅜
Marathon Paper Mills	48¼	51¾
*Marlin-Rockwell Corp	59¾	63
Merck & Co	40	43¼
Merck & Co 4¼ pf	110½	114½
Merrimack Manufacturing	44½	47¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	65½	70
†Metal & Thermit Corp	20⅝	23⅛
Millers Falls Company	9⅞	11⅞
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	8¼	9⅞
Nashawena Mills	15½	17⅜
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	68¾	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	31¾	35
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	75¼	79¼
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	29⅝	31⅞
National Chemical & Mfg	5	6
National Shirt Shops	13	14½
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	59¾	63¾
Newmarket2Manufac Co	46¾	50
Nicholson File Company	35	37½
Nonquitt Mills	32	35¼
Ohio Finance	9¼	10¾
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	37½	40½
Parker Appliance	13⅛	14⅞
Plymouth Cordage Company	15½	20
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	64	....
Quincy Mkt Cold S & W 5 pf	86	....
Remington Arms Co Inc	2¾	3¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	31	33¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	31	....
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	40¼	..
Sanford Mills	38½	41½
Submarine Signal Co	25¾	28¼
Tampax Inc	6	6¾
Triumph Explosive Inc	2⅜	3¼
United Elastic Corp	16¼	17¾
U S Envelope Company	61¾	66¼
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	115½	120½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	69½	73½
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	101	....
Wamsutta Mills Inc	25½	28
Warner & Swasey Co	9¼	10⅝
Warren Bros Class B	32½	36½
Warren Bros Class C	8⅞	11⅜
West Point Manufacturing	43¾	46¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	11⅜	12⅝

*Ex-dividend.
†Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	114¾	118¾
*Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	101¾	105¾
*Birmingham Electric $7 pf	107¾	111¼
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	91¾	95¼
Central Pr & Light 7 pf	113¼	117¼
*General Water G & E $3 pf	45¾	48¼
Jamaica Water Supply	30¾	33
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	104¾	....
*Jersey Central Power 7 pf	101¾	105¼
Kansas Pr & Lt 4½ pf	102¾	106¾
Lake Sup Dist Power 5 pf	103¾	107¾
*New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	110¾	114¾
New Rochelle Water pf	8½	....
Northern Natural Gas Co (com)	31½	33¾
No States Power Del 6 pf	72½	75½
No States Power Del 7 pf	78¼	81¼
Ohio Power 4½ pf	113¼	117¼
Ohio Public Serv 6 pf	110¾	114¾
Ohio Public Serv 7 pf	116¾	120¾
Pacific Pr & Lt 7 pf	102¾	105¾
*Penn Power & Light $7 pf	101¼	104¾
Public Service Colorado	24½	26
Public Service Ind	16⅝	18⅝
Public Service Ind 5 pf	101¼	104¾
Public Service Okla 5 pf	108½	112½
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	102¾	106¾
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	106¼	110¾
San Diego Gas & Electric	13	14¼
Sierra Pacific Power Co	19⅛	21⅞
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	115½	..
Tampa Electric Co	23⅜	25⅞
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	107¾	111¾
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	107¾	111¾
Washington Ry & Elec units	15½	16¾

*Ex-dividend.

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	12⅞	14⅝
Beverly Gas & Electric	36	..
Brockton Gas Light	7⅞	9
Central Maine Power 6 pf	106	111
Central Maine Power 7 pf	116	121
Cent Vermont Pub Serv	15¼	16¾
Conn Light & Power	40	42½
Eastern Utilities Asso	23¾	25¾
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1⅝	2⅛
Fall River Gas Works	23	..
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	37¼	40
Green Mountain Power pf	75¼	79¼
Hartford Electric Light	48¼	51¼
Haverhill Electric Co	25¼	27¾
Haverhill Gas Light	14¾	16¾
Holyoke Water Power	16¾	18½
Lawrence Gas & Electric	39½	..
Lowell Electric Light	37¼	40¼
Lynn Gas & Electric	80	84
Mass Power & Light pf	16¾	18½
Mass Utilities Asso fp	31¼	33¾
Narragansett Elec pf	36	39½
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	36¾	37¾
N E Power Assn 6 pf	56¾	58¾
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	104¾	108¾
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	96¾	99¼
N E Public Serv $7 pf	37	39½
N E Public Serv $6 pf	36½	38⅜
Newport Electric	21¾	..
Providence Gas	7¼	8¾
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	29¾	32¼
Rockland Light & Power	7⅜	8⅜
Springfield Gas Light	21	22¾
Western Mass Companies	24¼	26¾

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	133½	141½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	51¾	54¼
Aetna Life (1.20a)	25½	27⅝
Agricultural (2a)	70½	74
American Alliance (1a)	21¾	23¾
American Casualty Company	11⅛	12½
American Equitable (1)	17⅝	19⅛
American Ins Newark (½a)	14⅞	16⅛
American Re-Insurance (2)	51¼	54½
American Reserve	14	15½
American Surety (2½)	..	..
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6¼	7⅛
Bankers & Shippers (4)	81½	86½
Boston (16a)	545	570
Camden Fire (1)	22¼	23¾
City of New York (½e)	17¼	19¼
Connecticut General Life (1a)	45¾	47¾
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	38½	41
Federal (1.40)	45	48½
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	61	65
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	83	87
Firemen's Newark (.40)	13½	14⅝
Franklin Fire (1)	25⅝	27⅝
General Reinsurance (6)	47	50
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½e)	17¼	19¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	41½	44
Globe & Republic (⅛)	8⅝	9¾
Great American Insurance (.20)	27¼	29
Hanover (1.20)	25⅝	27⅝
Hartford Fire (2a)	97¼	101¾
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	40¾	43¾
Home Insurance (1.20)	28½	30¼
Homestead (e)	13¼	15¼
Ins Co North America (2½a)	79¾	82¼
Jersey Ins N Y (1.80)	38¾	41¾
Knickerbocker (½)	7⅜	8½
Maryland Casualty	8¼	9
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	66½	70
Merchants' & Mfrs of N Y (.40)	5½	7
Merchants Fire Assn (1½a)	46¼	49¼
National Fire (2)	57	60
National Liberty (.20a)	6¼	7⅜
National Union (3a)	176	186
New Amsterdam Casualty (⅝e)	25⅝	27⅝
New Brunswick (1½)	27¾	30¼
New Hampshire (1.60a	14¼	15⅝
North River (1)	21⅝	23⅜
Northeast Insurance	5½	5⅞
Northern (2)	90½	95
Pacific Fire (5)	161½	166½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	48¼	50¾
Peerless Casualty Company	12⅝	14¼
Phoenix (2a)	81¾	85¾
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14⅜	15⅞
Providence-Washington (1a)	33⅞	36⅝

Joins Doremus

Williams & Meyer Co.

Charles C. Greene

Named vice-president of Doremus & Co., national advertising agency, in charge of the Chicago office. Mr. Greene was formerly vice-president of Buchanan & Co., and prior to that vice-president of Critchfield & Co.

	Bid	Asked
Reinsurance Cor N Y (1¼g)	4⅝	6½
Republic Insurance Ca Tex (1.20)	27	29
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20)	21¾	23¾
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	285	295
Seaboard Surety (1a)	46¼	48¾
Security (1.40)	34⅞	36⅞
Springfield (4½a)	121½	127
Standard Accident	64½	68¼
Travelers (16)	477	492
U S Fid & Guarantee2(1a)	36¾	38⅝
U S Fire (2)	47¾	50½
U S Guarantee (1.60a)	70	75
Westchester (1.20a)	30⅜	32⅞

a—Also extra or extras. g—Paid last year. e—Declared or paid so far this year.

ew York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	22⅜	23⅞
Bank of New York (14)	395	407
Bankers Trust (1.40)	49¼	51⅜
Brooklyn Trust (4)	92½	97½
Central Hanover Bank & Tr(4)	99¼	102¾
Chase National (1.40)	38¼	40¼
*Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	48½	50¼
Commercial (1.60)	46	48½
Continental Bank & Tr (.80)	20	21½
Corn Exchange & Tr (2.40)	46⅝	49¼
Empire Trust (3)	74½	78½
First National New York (.80)	1595	16.35
Guaranty Trust (12)	305½	313½
Irving Trust (.60)	14¾	15¾
Kings County (80)	1500	..
Lawyers Trust (1)	36½	39½
*Manufacturers Trust (2)	47⅜	49⅞
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51½	53½
National City (1)	34⅝	36⅝
New York Trust (3½)	94¼	98¼
Public (1½)	36½	39
Title Guaranty & Trust	6	7
*United States (60a)	1450	1465

*Ex-dividend. (a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	‡300	..
First National (2)	48¾	51¼
Merchants National (12)	308	328
†New England Trust (30)	‡400	..
National Rockland (2)	51	56
National Shawmut (1)	24⅜	26¼
Pilgrim Trust (8)	196	..
Second National (4)	125	132
†State Street Trust (8)	268	..
United States Trust (.50)	9¼	10½
United States Trust pf (.80)	15⅝	17⅜
Webster & Atlas (2)	57½	62½

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	47½	50
Continental Illinois (4)	42¼	46¼
First National Chicago (10)	227	232
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	35½	37⅝

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.59	3.93
Amerex Holding	25.50	27.375
American Business Shares	3.52	3.86
Axe Houghton Fund	14.10	15.16
Bond Inv Tr of America	100.97	105.18
Boston Fund	17.15	18.44
Broad Street Investing	27.90	30.16
Bullock Fund	15.03	16.48
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.70
Century Shares Trust	27.62	29.70
Chemical Fund	9.56	10.34
Christiana Securities Co	2300.00	2425.00
Commodity Corp	9.44	....
*Consolidated Investment Tr	40.00	43.00
Dividend Shares	1.23	1.35
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	21.14	22.71
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	12.85	13.79
Equitable Invest Corp	30.30	32.58
Equity Corp $3 pf	35.25	37.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	18.78	20.22
fiFund Investors Ine	22.53	24.69
General Capital	33.13	35.62
General Investors Trust	5.38	5.78
Group Securities Inc		
Fully Admin Shares	7.07	7.77
Railroad Shares	3.64	4.02
Steel Shares	4.27	4.71
Incorporated Investors Tr	21.32	22.92
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.85	.93
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.04	1.14
†Keystone Custodian Funds		

	Bid	Asked			
B-1	29.13		S-1	....	26.12
B-2	31.10		S-2	....	14.17
B-3	21.35		S-3	....	10.98
B-4	10.85		S-4	....	4.88
K-1	18.46		K-2	....	21.22

‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	94.00	..
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	39.80	..
Maryland Fund	4.50	5.10
Mass Invest Tr	21.28	22.80
Mass Inv Sd Fd	10.34	11.12
Mutual Invest	10.90	11.91
Nation Wide Voting	1.28	1.41
New England Fund	12.49	13.46
Old Colony Tr Assoc	19.625	21.25
Plymouth Fund Inc	.51	.56
Putnam Fund	13.77	14.81
Quarterly Income Shares	6.45	6.95
Railway & Light Sec	14.875	16.25
Railway & Light Sec pf	107.00	..
Repub Invest Fund	3.35	3.68
Scudder Stevens & Clark	90.53	92.35
Spencer Trask Fund	14.26	15.16
State Street Invest	82.48	88.63
Trusteed Industry Shares	.74	.83
Wellington Fund	16.37	17.99

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	6.125	6.875
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.69	...
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.72	...
Diversified Tr C	3.65	...
Diversified Tr D	5.60	6.35
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.70	4.30
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.74	5.48
Nation Wide Sec	3.65	...
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	38.625	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.07	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.72	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.63	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.31	...
Super of Am Tr AA	2.40	...
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	16.30	...
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.80	...

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	2.75	3.125
First Boston Corp	27.375	29.375

*Ex-dividend. †Sales price sas of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Boston Stocks

March 14

Today's sales (est.) 14,450

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
.40d	Alles & Fisher	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
8.75	B & Albany	110½	110½	110½	110½
2.00	Bos Edison	34½	34	34¼	34¼
5.00	Bos Elevated	70¼	69½	70	69
.40a	Bos Her-Tray	21	20⅝	21	20
..	B&M pr pf	40	39⅜	39½	39¼
..	B&M at A pf	7½	7½	7½	7¾
..	B&M at B pf	7½	7½	7½	7½
.64	Bos Pres Prop	13¼	13	13¼	13¼
	Bos & Prov	39½	39½	39½	38½
.75d	Copper Range	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	6
.75a	E Gas&F pf	39	39	39	38⅝
10.00e	E MSR 1st pf	101	101	101	101
..	Eastern SS	10½	10	10½	10¼
1.00	Employ Grp	31¼	30¾	31¼	31¼
1.16d	Gen Capital	33.03	33.03	33.03	31.80
.25a	Gilchrist	16	15¾	16	15
	Isdle Royale	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¼
	Maine Cent	5½	5⅜	5½	5½
	Maine Cent pf	33	33	33	34
1.00a	Mergenthaler	53	52½	52½	52¼
	Narr Rac Asso	9	9	9	9
	Nat Tunnel	1	1	1	1
1.50a	N E T&T	105	104½	104½	105
	Old Col RR	20c	17c	17c	20c
.60	Shawmut Asso	13¼	13¼	13¼	13½
	Suburb Elec	3¼	3¼	3½	3¼
3.00	Un Twist Drill	24	25⅜	26	24
2.50	Unit Chce M	71¾	71	71	71

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1944, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1943 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1943, no regular rate.

Allied Chem. Net for 1943 $8.59 Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Allied Chemical & Dye Corp. reported its consolidated net income for 1943 was $19,023,679, equal to $8.59 a share, compared with $20,457,601 or $9.24 a share in 1942.

Net in each case was after provision of $4,000,000 for general contingencies, the report showed.

H. F. Atherton, president, said 1943's business was the largest in the company's history and that principal plants operated at capacity.

Other earnings statements follow:

Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company and subsidiaries reported for the year ended Dec. 31, 1943, a net profit of $1,349,926, equal to $2.73 per common share after dividend requirements on the $5 preferred stock. This compared with a net profit in 1942 of $1,592,904, or $3.28 per common share. The 1943 net profit was after depreciation, interest, all charges and taxes, including special non-recurring credits of $571,184 after provision for post-war adjustments and other contingencies amounting to $750,000.

Revere Copper & Brass Co. reports for 1943 net profit of $1,708,554, equal to 83 cents a common share, against 1942 profit of $1,749,374, equal to 86 cents a share.

United Drug, Inc., with record sales of $138,981,407, for 1943 reports a consolidated net profit of $2,385,025, equal to $1.70 a common share, compared with $2,301,230 or $1.64 a share for 1942.

Crosley Corp. and subsidiaries, radio concern, shows net profit of $2,694,160 for 1943, equal to $4.93 a share, against $1,931,659 or $3.54 a share in 1942. The report notes that these earnings were before renegotiation, and that for 1942 completion of this process cut net to $1,737,584 or $3.18 a share.

United States Tobacco Co. reports net profit for the year ended Dec. 31 was $2,580,338, equal to $1.32 a common share, against $2,613,484 or $1.34 a share in the preceding year.

National Cash Register Co. and subsidiaries reports its net income for 1943 was $3,463,953 or $2.13 a share compared with $3,136,652 or $1.93 a share in 1942.

Deep Rock Oil Corp. reports net profit for 1943 of $1,319,164, or $3.30 a share against $1,693,466 or $4.24 a share in 1942.

Peoples Drug Stores, Inc., and subsidiaries reports net profit for 1943 was $1,140,992, equal to $2.32 a share, compared with $1,059,359 or $2.16 a share shown for 1942.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd., reports net profit for 1943 of $3,278,583 or 68 cents a share against $4,459,928 or 90 cents a share in 1942, all in Canadian currency.

Harbison-Walker Refractories Co. reports net earnings for 1943 of $2,027,172, equal to $1.38 a common share, compared with $2,209,636 or $1.52 in the previous year.

Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., asbestos textile and rubber specialty producers, reports for 1943 net profit of $1,651,160, equal to $2.63 a share on the capital stock, compared with $1,622,084, or $2.58 a share, in the preceding year.

Borden Co. reports net income for 1943 of $9,405,709, equal to $2.17 a share, compares with $8,379,654, or $1.91, in 1942. Total sales for the year rose to $371,866,527, an increase of 14 per cent over the 1942 sales of $325,350,306.

Standard Oil of Ohio reports net income for 1943 of $4,905,634, equal to $6.31 a common share, compared with $5,949,880, or $6.68, in 1942.

Electric Auto-Lite Co. and subsidiaries report net income of $4,853,841 for 1943, or $4.06 a share compared with $4,078,569, or $3.41 a share, in the preceding year.

Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. reports net profit of $727,831 for the year ended Dec. 31, or $1.12 a common share, compared with $1,140,342 or $1.95 a common share for the preceding year (adjusted to present share basis; in July, 1943, preferred and common shares were split five shares to one).

Newport Industries, Inc., reports net profit of $673,743 for 1943, or $1.08 a share, against $612,341, or 99 cents a share, for 1942.

American Machine & Metals Inc. reports net income before renegotiation for the year ended Dec. 31 of $654,353 equal to $2.39 a share on 273,800 shares outstanding, compared with $646,996 or $2.09 a share on 308,843 shares in 1942.

Cutler-Hammer Inc. reports net profit for 1943 of $2,034,000 compared with $1,510,000 in 1942.

Silex Co. reports net income for the year ended Dec. 31 of $365,444 equal to $4.70 a share, compared with $286,368 or $1.33 in 1942.

Imperial Tobacco of Great Britain & Ireland Ltd. reports profit for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31 or 7,177,242 pounds (currently quoted in New York at $4.02) after depreciation, income taxes and reserves of 500,000 pounds, compared with 1942 net profit of 7,460,338 pounds after transfer of the same amount to general reserve.

Consolidated Film Industries Inc. reports new profit for 1943 subject to renegotiation of $578,338 equal to $1.44 a preferred share, compared with $504,351 or $1.26 a preferred share in 1942. Net sales for the year totaled $9,465,338, compared with $6,700,358 the previous year.

Bridgeport Brass Co. reports net earnings for the year ended Dec. 31 of $1,287,519 equal to $1.24 a common share, compared with $1,405,162 or $1.35 in 1942.

New York Shipbuilding Corp. reports net profit for the year ended Dec. 31 of $3,532,436 equal to $7.06 a share based on 325,000 shares of participating stock and 175,000 shares of founders stock entitled respectively to 65 per cent and 35 per cent of profits, compared with $3,042,610 or $6.08 in 1942.

Independent Pneumatic Tool Company announced a net income for the year ended Dec. 31, 1943, of $1,174,000, after provision of $900,000 for contingencies and other adjustments. This is equal to $3.12 a capital share and compares with a net profit of $1,011,636 or $2.69 a capital share for 1942 after provision of $600,000 for contingencies.

National Malleable and Steel Castings Co. reported net profit for 1943 of $782,297 after all charges, equal to $1.65 per share on its 474,861 outstanding shares of common stock. The previous year's net was $1,135,767.

Merck & Co. of Rahway, N. J., maker of pharmaceutical products, reports net income for 1943 of $3,592,019, equal to $3.11 a common share, compared with $2,820,127, or $2.32 in 1942.

The United States Plywood Corp. reports consolidated net profit for the nine months ended Jan. 31 of $634,280 equal to $1.96 a common share on 299,932 shares outstanding compared with $537,722 or $2.06 each on 249,932 shares in the nine months ended Jan. 31, 1943.

Baldwin Locomotive Works and wholly owned subsidiaries report net earnings for 1943 of $5,073,459, equal to $3.85 a common share after preferred dividends, compared with $4,516,344, or $4.23 after renegotiation settlement in 1942.

Midvale Co., controlled by the Baldwin Locomotive Works, reports net income for 1943 of $2,046,655, equal to $3.41, compared with $2,582,941, or $4.30 in 1942.

Freuhauf Trailer Co. reports net profits for the year ended Dec. 31 of $2,302,446, equal to $5.39 a common share, compared with $1,653,498, or $3.72 in 1942.

Granite City Steel Co. reports net income for 1943 of $554,000, equal to $1.45 a share, compared with $616,000, or $1.61 in the previous year.

Kaufmann Department Stores, Inc. report net income for 1943 of $1,000,000, equal to $1.47, compared with $1,030,203, or $1.52 in the previous year.

Spiegel, Inc., Department store, mail-order house, reports net loss of $2,367,714 in 1943, compared with a net loss of $1,375,821 for 1942.

Agreements Made to Cut Iowa Dam Valuation

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Union Electric Co. of Missouri disclosed agreements with the Federal Power Commission and the Illinois Commerce Commission to cut the valuation of the Keokuk, Iowa, hydroelectric dam approximately in half by transferring $21,145,166 to "plant adjustment account."

This would leave a valuation of $21,082,780, based on Dec. 31, 1940, book value, for the properties of the Mississippi River Power Company, a subsidiary which owns and operates the dam for Union Electric. The valuation has been in controversy for about 10 years.

Congress Goes After FCC, But Gets Hold of Tartar

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 14 — Congress pursued the bureaucrats today, but they failed to flee.

In fact, in the person of James L. Fly, chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, the bureaucrats chose to stand, and the Lea subcommittee of the House, investigating FCC, got back about as much as it handed out.

The committee began by posing questions designed to bring out:

1. Whether the FCC had been remiss in not barring Japanese citizens and Nisei (American-Japanese) from the air in Hawaii prior to Pearl Harbor.

2. Whether the FCC had delayed two years in furnishing the FBI with fingerprints of persons having licenses to operate radio stations and prints of those persons having access in one way or another to lines of international communication.

3. Whether the FCC is indeed embarked on a great scheme to effect a monopoly, or unification, of all American channels of international communications.

Questions Seem Barbed

Chairman Fly, a Texan, and a graduate of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, gave emphatic answers. FCC had been very much on the alert in Hawaii before Pearl Harbor; the delay in furnishing fingerprints was a matter of only a few weeks and was occasioned largely by union complications; the FCC is very enthusiastic towards a unification of American international communication interests.

It could not be said that the atmosphere of today's hearing was one of much cordiality. The questions seemed at times barbed, and the answers were sometimes blunt, as when Representative Richard B. Wigglesworth (R), Massachusetts, asked, "Isn't it a fact that the FCC never kept a close watch on the Jap fishing boats in Hawaii?"

"That is not true," answered Mr. Fly. "Our monitors maintained a close watch all the time."

"Even before Pearl Harbor?"

"Of course, we had one monitor in operation out there since 1932 and three since October, 1940."

"And these were manned by experts?"

Asks Experts' Qualifications

"Yes."

"How many experts?"

"Twenty-one."

"I'd like for you to file with the committee a list showing the expert qualifications of these 21."

The committee heard read a portion from a speech made by Chairman Fly in Detroit Nov. 25, 1942, in which he described how a volcano had erupted in Hawaii a few days after Pearl Harbor, becoming a veritable beacon to guide hostile planes, and how the military authorities and the FCC had immediately closed down on all outgoing reference to the eruption, and how radio monitor activity was put very much up on its toes.

So far as could be discovered, Tokyo never learned of the eruption. No mention was made of it on the Japanese Radio and no operational advantage was taken of the opportunity.

Mr. Fly gave this as an illustration of the effectiveness of American radio control in Hawaii.

"But that was after Pearl Harbor," protested a committee member.

"Well," responded Mr. Fly, "I am responsible for a lot of things but not for the timing of volcanic eruptions."

Questioning then swung to monopolies. Mr. Fly said that as a general matter of philosophy, and supported by his own observation and experience, he was opposed to monopolies, but that in the field of communications he made some exceptions.

Favors Single Unified Service

He then outlined his opinion that the present policy of letting several American firms engage in cutthroat competition with one another in the international field had worked against the best interests of the United States.

He said he has concluded that a single, unified service, achieved either through merger of present firms or through organization of a new corporation, and strongly supported by the Government, even possibly under direct Government ownership or control, will be essential in the postwar world of expanded intercourse between the nations.

He was asked whether Congress had made appropriations for the study of such a possible merger. He replied that he believed it had, that such studies had indeed been made, that various committees of Congress had expressed deep interest in the question and that he is hopeful Congress will soon enact legislation paving the way for such merger.

When questioning got around to the fingerprints it developed that these were obtained from the people having FCC licenses through co-operation of the various unions and that Mr. Fly had consulted the labor leaders before turning the prints over to the FBI.

He said the delay was very slight, and that it subsequently took the FBI some time to "process" the prints.

Mr. Fly added that the "processing" had failed to turn up any spies.

Investment Association Tabulates Which Stocks and Bonds Experts Buy

NEW YORK (AP)—Which stocks and bonds do the experts buy?

That question is always on the tongue of every dabbler in securities, whether he be investor or speculator, and the National Association of Investment Companies provided one form of answer.

Lest this be considered by some as a market tip, however, the association emphasized the hindsight, or past performance, nature of its material and pointed out that what happened in 1943 does not necessarily represent current opinion.

A study of the portfolios of the 1943 year-end holdings of 90 investment companies showed oil stocks led those of all other industries in popularity, Standard Oil Co. (N. J.) being the most widely owned issue. It was held by 54 of the investment companies studied, the number of shares owned amounting to 331,446 at tne end of last year.

The next

Canadiens Think B's Can Beat Hawks

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If the opinion of various members of the championship Montreal Canadiens means anything, the Bruins will make the Stanley Cup play-offs. Such was their firm belief before they headed for home last night.

Briefly the Bruins' situation is they must win their last three games, beginning with Chicago Black Hawks here tonight, while the Hawks themselves lose their last four. The Bruins would then make up the six-point deficit between themselves and the Hawks and take over fourth place because of having scored more goals.

"If you can beat the Hawks Tuesday, you should be well on the road to making the play-offs," said one Canadien. "We should beat Chicago Thursday, for Chicago hasn't beaten us all season. Then the Hawks have to wind up with a home-and-home series with Detroit, with whom they haven't been too successful this winter."

Two Testing Games

The Canadiens were not losing sight of the fact that the Bruins have two equally testing games following tonight's contest, in Detroit Thursday and in Toronto Saturday. And perhaps their judgment was colored a little by Boston's having made the best record against them of any club while the Canadiens themselves have allowed the Detroiters only one point out of 20. Yet they still maintained that the Bruins could make the grade.

With one exception the Bruins are sending the same team against the Hawks, who were tied 4-4 by Rangers Sunday, that defeated Canadiens 6-5 the same night. This exception finds Maurice Courteau of the Olympics in goal in place of Bert Gardiner, who left for his home in Philadelphia last night to await draft induction.

Up From Olympics

Russ Kopak and Alan Rittinger are being kept up from the 'Pics and will again form a line with Busher Jackson. Bill Cowley, who started with Herb Cain and Buzz Boll Sunday but who was switched to center for Bep Guidolin and Norm Calladine, will remain with the latter pair, while Stoney Jackson will center for the former. Pat Egan, Dit Clapper, and Johnny Crawford will be the defense trio.

Cain has a chance to set a new

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Ag
Montreal	35	5	7	77	214	104
Detroit	24	17	6	54	198	163
Toronto	22	23	4	48	204	172
Chicago	21	20	5	47	167	172
Boston	18	24	5	41	206	244
New York	6	37	5	17	159	293

National Hockey League scoring record this evening, as the figures show him tied with the present high of 73, twice reached before by the Bruins' Cooney Weiland and the Hawks' Doug Bentley. Bentley himself will be out to catch Cain, the wily Hawks' wing possessing 70 points to date, and the duel between these two candidates for the All-Star left wing berth should be interesting.

High-Scoring Line

Hawks come here with this winter's highest-scoring line—and quite probably the highest-scoring line in N. H. L. history—in Bentley, Clint Smith, and Bill Mosienko, who have combined for 204 points so far with four more games to go. This exceeds the 183 made by the Gainor-Weiland-Clapper line of 1929-30, which as far as we can ascertain was formerly tops. Max and Doug Bentley, together with Bill Thoms, totaled 186 last year, but this line did not play together in more than a third of the schedule.

Cain, Cowley, and Boll are well up on the list with 180 points so far, and would undoubtedly have been the champions if Cowley had not been hurt and then switched to another line in recent games in the interests of the team. Other good scoring combinations this season are Lach, Blake, and Richard of Canadiens with 172 points, and Carr, Bodnar, and Davidson of Toronto with 171. How much the scoring has been opened up can be seen in the high marks of former great lines. For instance, the best for Jackson, Primeau, and Conacher of Toronto was 151 points; for Barry, Aurie, and Lewis of Detroit, 119; for Hextall, L. Patrick, and Watson of Rangers, 162; and for the Krauts—Schmidt, Bauer and Dumart—140.

* * *

Briefs: Tonight's game starts at 8:20 p. m. . . . Continued use by the Bruins of Kopak and Rittinger and the bringing up of Courteau definitely puts a crimp in the Olympics' play-off hopes . . . And if Bruins beat Chicago tonight, the trio will go to Detroit and possibly on to Toronto . . . Coach Hago Harrington is planning to use Hub Nelson of the Coast Guard in goal in Philadelphia tonight . . . Many of the teams in the U. S. A. H. A. play-offs are strengthened with players of clubs which are out of the contention in the American League.

* * *

Bruins leave at 7 p. m. tomorrow for Detroit . . . Hawks have a newcomer in Jack Toupin of Providence . . . The Reds, incidentally, have disbanded, and Yank Boyd, former Bruin who was recently promoted to Providence coach, was a visitor for a short while in Boston yesterday before hopping the 4:50 train to Toronto . . . He joined forces with Tim Daly, Maple Leaf trainer, who came down to attend the funeral of Dan Howley, well-known figure in baseball . . . Yank plans to return as coach to Providence next winter . . . Appropriately enough, Yank scored the winning goal against Hershey in the Reds' final game Sunday evening.

Dodds to Run On Dartmouth Board Track

HANOVER, N. H. March 14 (AP)—Harry Hillman, veteran track coach, was plotting another attack on the American mile record today after being assured by his Dartmouth College superiors that its famous over-sized board running track would be relaid.

Hillman plans to have Gil Dodds, the Boston divinity student who lowered the indoor mile record a tenth-second to 4:07.3 in New York last Saturday, go after Glenn Cunningham's unrecognized 4:04.4 indoor mark, made on Dartmouth's lightning-fast boards four years ago, here shortly after April 1.

To Invite Champions

Hillman hopes that he can persuade Bill Hulse of New York, holder of the American outdoor 4:06 mile record, and Don Burnham, Dartmouth's I. C. 4-A champion, to compete against Dodds in a scratch race.

Dodds, who has turned in seven winning races under 4:09 during the past three seasons, should get under 4:03 on the Dartmouth track, Hillman predicted.

"All he has to do here is race the way he did in New York last week," the Dartmouth coach explained.

Andersson Fastest

The only mile runner in the world to better Cunningham's 4:04.4 mile is Sweden's Arne Andersson, who turned in a 4:02.6 performance outdoors to wipe out Gunder Haegg's 4:04.6 record last summer. At the time Haegg and Dodds were touring this country to aid a service fund.

Many of the famous Dartmouth boards, considered the fastest running surface in this country, were taken up last summer to provide room for the physical training program of the college's Navy V-12 and Marine Corps trainees in the college's spacious field house.

Baseball Holdout Ranks Joined by Walker Cooper

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP)—Star catcher Walker Cooper, of the St. Louis Cardinals; Vince Di Maggio, slugging outfielder of the Pittsburgh Pirates; and Gee Walker, outfielder of the Cincinnati Reds, are the latest additions to the 1944 ranks of baseball holdouts.

Generally, front office men dislike the word holdout, but players unsigned at the start of spring training are regarded by the fans in that category. Warren Giles, general manager of the Reds, expressed the front-office view in asserting "there are no holdouts (among the Reds). Some are just late in reporting."

Not Seriously

Cooper, in company with first sacker Johnny Hopp, discussed terms with President Sam Breadon, of the Cards yesterday, but the two did not sign contracts. Breadon asserted afterwards "I don't expect any trouble. . . . We didn't discuss terms seriously."

No comment was forthcoming from the Pirates on Di Maggio, except that the hard-hitting outfielder was unsigned. Walker, however, announced in Orlando, Fla., he wants more money from the Reds.

That puts Walker in the company of such other stars as shortstop Billy Jurges, of the New York Giants; Ron Northey, outfielder of the Philadelphia Phillies; outfielder Luis Olmo, of the Brooklyn Dodgers; and pitcher Luke Hamlin, of the Philadelphia Athletics, all of whom have asserted they want a salary hike.

Then there's pitcher Bobo Newsom, traded to the A's by Washington, who has announced he is satisfied with Connie Mack's terms, but for some unexplained reason has not yet put his "John Hancock" on a contract. Other diamond developments yesterday included:

Buy Glenn

ATLANTIC CITY — Yanks bought catcher Joe Glenn from Kansas City, but learned pitcher Marvin Breuer has decidede to remain in his war plant job.

FREDERICK, Md.—Coach Earle Brucker asserted rookie pitcher Carl Scheib, 17, of Gratz, Pa., needs only to learn change of pace to win regular starting job.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—Eleven players missing as Reds worked out.

MUNCIE, Ind.—Pittsburgh Pirates informed pitcher Jim Hopper was inducted into Army at Charlotte, N. C. Pitcher Wally Hebert and catcher Hank Camelli detained by winter jobs and will arrive at camp late.

FRENCH LICK, Ind.—Manager Jimmy Wilson, of Cubs, delighted that playing field is in excellent condition.

EVANSVILLE, Ind. — Detroit Tigers announced Elon "Chief" Hogsett, who pitched for them a decade ago, will try out for pitching berth. The Chief, a southpaw, was with Minneapolis recently Pitcher Roy Henshaw sent word he intends to remain at his Chicago war job.

Ott in 1-A

LAKEWOOD, N. J.—Manager Mel Ott announced he has been reclassified 1-A. Thirteen players still unsigned, including Jurges.

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—Outfielder Roy Cullenbine signed Cleveland contract, the 21st Indian to sign.

CHICAGO — Infielder Grey Clarke, up from Milwaukee, and Bob Mistele, pitcher from St. Paul, signed White Sox contracts and will report at French Lick camp Thursday. Outfielder Myril Hoag also signed, bringing total of satisfied players up to 29.

COLLEGE PARK, Md.—Washington Senators took it easy in first workout. Pitcher Alex Carrasquel reported from Venezuela and brought along a countryman, pitcher Juan Hernandez.

BOSTON—Veteran pitcher Jim Tobin signed with Braves and will report to Wallingford, Conn., camp soon.

BUFFALO—Milt Welch, 19-year-old catcher, signed Bison contract. He is 4-F.

Burlington 19 Points Behind League Record

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 14 (AP)—If Tommy Burlington, Cleveland's ace, hopes to equal the American Hockey League's all-time high individual scoring total of 99 points, he'll have to get up more steam.

Burlington leads the circuit today with 80 points, but that's 19 off the record made last year by Wally Kilrea of Hershey. In addition to some stubborn goalies, Tommy has to fight time, since the league is heading down the home stretch.

Spurring Burlington on are Les Cunningham and Fred Hunt of Buffalo, each with 72 points, eight off the pace. Hunt has been coming up fast and in recent weeks has cut in on Tommy's lead.

Just as Burlington appears to be set for scoring honors, Gordon Sherritt of Indianapolis looks as though he can't miss being the league's leading penalty maker. Sherritt has spent 110 minutes off the ice, 25 minutes more than Pete Bessone of Cleveland.

The leading scorers:

	G	A	Pts
Burlington, Cleveland	32	48	80
Cunningham, Cleveland	23	49	72
Hunt, Buffalo	23	49	72
Trudel, Cleveland	29	42	71
Thurier, Buffalo	30	35	65
Bartholome, Cleveland	19	46	65
Horeck, Cleveland	33	28	61
Thibault, Buffalo	17	39	56
Thomson, Indianapolis	17	37	54
Bennett, Buffalo	22	29	51

Dartmouth Opens Eastern Tourney

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP)—Dartmouth, Eastern Intercollegiate League champion, will meet Catholic University in the opening of the Eastern National Collegiate A. A. basketball tournament at Madison Square Garden March 24.

The draw pits Ohio State, Big Ten champion, against Temple in the second game of the opening doubleheader.

The winners of the first-round games will meet in the final March 25 to determine the Eastern team in the East-West final here March 28. The Western tournament will take place at Kansas City March 24-25.

Illinois Cagers Crowd Pleasers

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., March 14 (AP)—Illinois, like neighboring Indiana, takes its high-school basketball seriously.

If the University of Illinois gymnasium had sufficient seating capacity, approximately 150,000 fans would see games in the three-day state cage title tourney this week, but only 50,000 can be accommodated.

Requests for tickets were at the date of nearly three for each one available and ticket manager C. W. Lyon had to refund $18,698.

Budge vs. Kramer

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP)—Lieut. Don Budge and Coast Guard Cadet John Kramer meet tonight in the feature match of a tennis program at Madison Square Garden with all proceeds going to the Red Cross. Francisco Segura and Sidney Wood clash in another singles match that has attracted interest.

Around the Town in Sports

Crucial Weeks for Baseball

These are crucial weeks ahead for big league baseball, and nobody realizes it more than the magnates and players themselves. However, if the attendance holds up through the first two months of the season and the manpower situation does not go sharply from bad to worse, the leagues probably will run through the remainder of the war without interruption. In other words, if the people accept the game as it is today at the gate, they undoubtedly will continue to accept it until the final shot is fired.

* * *

Certain critics are placing considerable importance on the Allies' expected invasion of Hitler's Europe. They take the stand that if America's casualty list is heavy this summer, baseball may suddenly find itself with no lure whatever. Others maintain that during such a crucial period, sports are needed more than ever. We shall see.

* * *

Herb McKenley, the Boston College 600-yard runner, has been reinstated and will compete in the K. of C. meet at Cleveland, Ohio, on Saturday, coach Jack Ryder announced yesterday. A favorite to win the I. C. 4-A 600, McKenley was declared ineligible because of a scholastic deficiency. The Eagles will also send Ralph King to Cleveland to run the 45-yard dash.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Boston Yacht Club announces the following Dog Watch dates: March 20, April 17 and May 5 (Ladies' Night) . . . Pairings and drawings will be announced tomorrow for the eight teams selected to compete in the New England Catholic high school basketball championships at the Boston Arena, March 17 to 19, inclusive. The eight teams are, St. Joseph's, Rutland, Vt.; St. John's, Worcester, Mass.; Immaculate Conception, Revere, Mass.; Sacred Heart, Holyoke, Mass.; St. Raphael, Pawtucket, R. I.; St. Joseph's, Manchester, N. H.; Our Lady, Newton, Mass., and Cheverus, Portland, aMine.

* * *

Word comes from Manchester, Vermont, that the Standard ski race was held on the Corkscrew Trail at Big Bromley on March 11 under very fast conditions. The Corkscrew Trail runs practically parallel with the tramway. It is expert, and will give anyone an excellent test of his ability as a skier. Henri Stern was the winner with his time of 2:01 3-5 minutes. He made a couple of turns at the top of the Corkscrew which meant his average speed at that spot was about 38 miles. Stern is from Geneva, Switzerland.

* * *

From the comment we have heard, fans would like basketball a heap better if there was less whistle blowing . . . This should be a pitchers' year in baseball, with most of the good hitters missing . . . Wonder how many of the Bruins will be back next year? . . . Incidentally, Pat Egan did a pretty good job of making the fans forget Hollett, don't you think? . . . With Mel Ott now in 1-A, that makes three big league managers in a questionable state. Others are Joe Cronin and Lou Boudreau.

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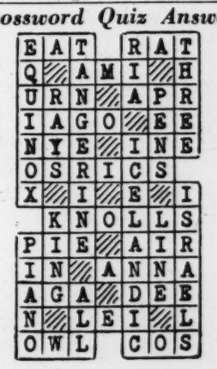
57 Golders Green Road, N. W. 11
27 Notting Hill Gate, W. 11

Crossword Quiz Answers



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SEE NEXT PAGE 4

ENGLAND

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Supply Your Toilet Requisites
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ENGLAND

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263, Argyle St., Glasgow, C. 2
(Under Central Station Bridge)
RESTAURANTS
at 245, Sauchiehall Street and 104, West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 9:30 p. m. for snack suppers.
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Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

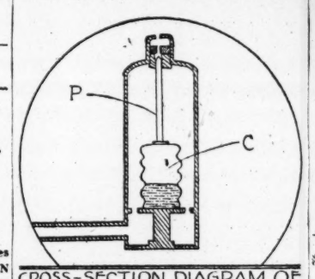
Did You Ever Wonder

How the Valve of a Steam Radiator Works?

When steam is used to heat a house, steam from a boiler is connected to the radiators by pipes. The steam, after it has driven the air out of the radiators and pipes, circulates by its own pressure throughout the system. The steam condenses in the radiators, giving to the radiators the energy of the heat required to vaporize the water, and the water returns to the boiler either by simple gravity or is forced back by a pumping system.

The radiators are equipped with valves constructed in such a manner as to permit the escape of the air in the radiator but keep the steam in.

As shown in the accompanying sketch of a cross-section of such a valve, a flexible capsule (marked



CROSS-SECTION DIAGRAM OF STEAM VALVE FOR RADIATOR

C in the sketch) is filled with a liquid the boiling point of which is less than 212 degrees Fahrenheit. When cool, the valve remains open, permitting air to escape, but when the live steam reaches the valve the liquid in the capsule vaporizes and expands, pushing up the plunger (P), which closes the valve.

Why Powder Is Used With Some Compressed Air Whistles?

Air is virtually an invisible gas. When air is used to toot a whistle the resulting sound is adequate, but it lacks the visual accompaniment of the white plume seen when steam is used for whistle blowing.

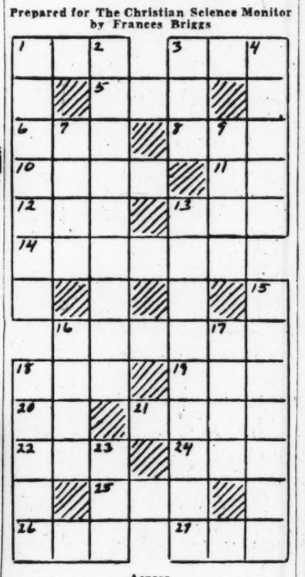
As a result of this characteristic of steam whistles, captains of steam ships often are inclined to fall into the habit of depending on observing the succession of characteristic white puffs than attempting to distinguish the sounds of the whistle of an approaching steamer amidst the miscellany of harbor sounds with which their ears also are bombarded.

So, for vessels using diesel engines and, consequently, lacking a supply of steam for whistling purposes, a patent has been issued on an ingenious system for making the whistle blasts visible.

This is accomplished by adding a container of light, fluffy, dry powder to the whistle assembly, and arranging for a supplementary gust of compressed air to drive out a nice cloud of powder through a special nozzle above the air whistle whenever the whistle-cord is pulled. **W. P. Keasbey**

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Would you don, pet, or eat a bullace?
3—What creature is associated with Hamelin?
5—What is the French word for "friend"?
6—Vase.
8—What is the month of "Paul Revere's Ride" (abbr.)?
10—Who is the traitor of "Othello"?
11—What ending indicates the object of an action?
12—Shirley, Maine, was birthplace of what humorist?
13—What suffix is used in forming names of certain elements?
14—Who is one of courtiers in "Hamlet" (poss.)?
16—What are small elevations of earth?
18—A meringue might be used to top what?
19—Melody.
20—Within.
21—Robert Burns wrote of the charms of what girl?
22—What is a Turkish title of respect?
24—Charles Kingsley wrote "The Sands of ——"
25—Hawaiian wreath is what?
26—According to tradition, what creature was a "baker's daughter"?
27—What is name of a variety of lettuce?

Down

1—What is either of two times a year when day and night are of equal length?
2—What is an orange with easily detached rind?
3—A creek.
4—How many acts in the stage hit "Life With Father"?
7—Thornbacks are rays, hops, or eats—which?
9—Writing implements.
13—What language is spoken in Reykjavik?
15—Who has been called "the Dutch Millet"?
16—What man in checkers may be moved in any direction?
17—Contour.
18—Late George Gershwin played what musical instrument?
23—Every one.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, A. R. P. S., Bristol, England

Unique Cottages of Blaise Hamlet

Scenes such as this one are being rapidly taken for granted by our American soldiers now swarming over the British Isles. This little hamlet is one of the most picturesque spots in the Bristol area. Each cottage is designed in a different manner and faces an oval containing a combination sundial, weather-vane, and pump. The homes were erected in 1811 by John Harford, who commissioned John Nash, planner of the old Regent Street in London, to design a group of cottages for his workmen.

Railroad Station Drama

(Houston Post)

Houston, Texas

A heart-warming little drama involving a sailor and an agitated red cap came to light the other day during a train-time rush at the Southern Pacific Station.

The red cap, veteran Tom Wilder, told his story when pressed by a puzzled conductor.

After installing the sailor, his wife, child, and numerous packages on the train, the red cap slipped his folded tip into a side pocket. Later he felt in the pocket for some claim stubs and chanced to notice a bill. It was $20. The aged Negro abandoned his cart in the tunnel, and made a mad dash to the train, which was due to pull out. He insisted on admittance and ran to the sailor, waving the bill.

The face of the sailor's wife showed that the red cap had made no mistake. The sailor explained that he had had only two bills in his purse, the $20 and a $1, and it would have been a short trip with the $1. They interchanged the bills, with the sailor giving profuse thanks.

Today's Quotation

And he is happiest who hath power
To gather wisdom from a flower,
And wake his heart in every hour
To pleasant gratitude.

—WORDSWORTH

In Lighter Vein

Puzzled

"Ya look worried, soldier, what's the matter?"

"Aw, there's so many women in uniform these days, we GI's have to wait to see whether we should salute or whistle."—Our Army.

Takes Time

Sentry: "Halt, who goes there?"

Draftee: "Oh, you wouldn't know me. I'm one of the new men."

Brute!

Woman in Court: "When I suggested that I should be my husband's secretary, to ease the help shortage, he said it was impossible, as secretaries have to obey orders."—Answers.

Brevities

A German airman who escaped from a British prison camp was arrested because his truculent attitude in a shop aroused suspicion. He didn't realize that truculence in a shop nowadays is simply asking for trouble.—Punch ©.

The air-conditioned home of tomorrow will have to be cleaned only every six weeks, by which time the accumulation of dimes under the davenport cushions should be worth while.—Milwaukee Journal.

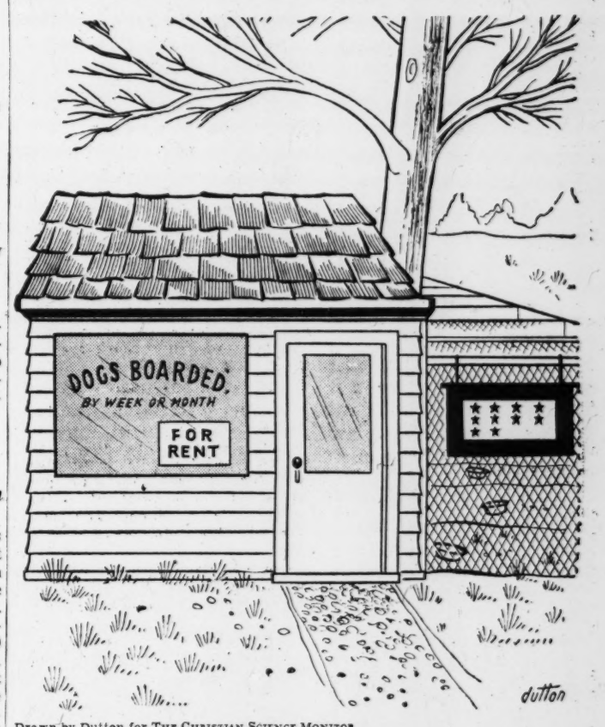
There's a Second Grand Coulee Dam

(AP Features)

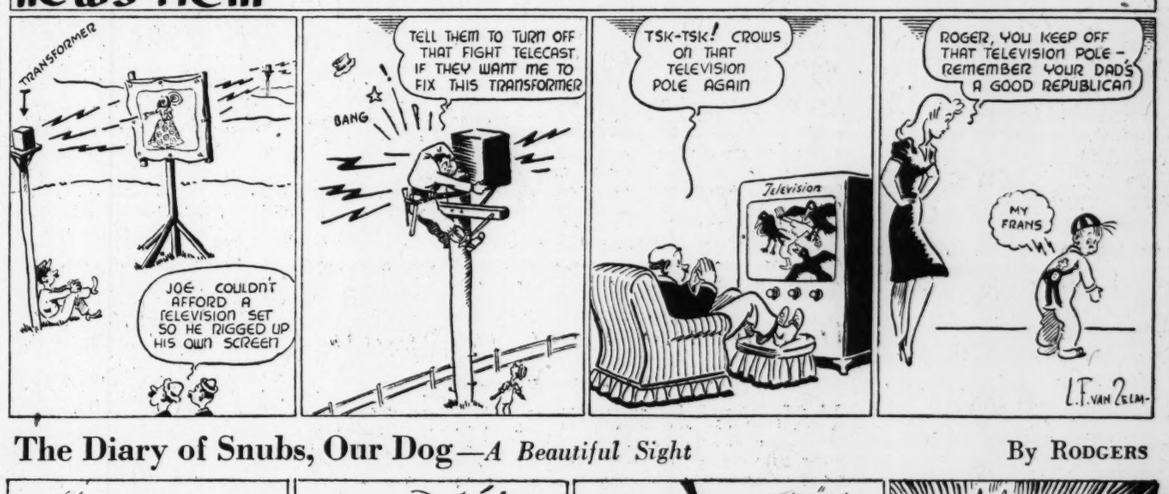
Grand Coulee Dam, Wash., is like a fine oil painting—if you get too close to it you can't see it. On the other hand, if you stand where you can see it, you can't believe it.

Engineers have designed a model, on which one foot equals 60 feet of the real behemoth outside. It's only nine feet high, six feet thick and 70 feet long. A little part of the Columbia River — enough to make a good sized mill stream—cascades down its face. It's an exact replica, but not built to appease nearsighted tourists.

It's strictly for engineering purposes. When the engineers run into some operation problem on the "big rock" they work out the answer on the model.



Drawn by Dutton for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR


NEWS ITEM— POST-WAR TELEVISION MAY BE RELAYED ACROSS COUNTRY FROM POLE TO POLE - NO WIRES NEEDED
TRANSFORMER
JOE COULDN'T AFFORD A TELEVISION SET SO HE RIGGED UP HIS OWN SCREEN
BANG
TELL THEM TO TURN OFF THAT FIGHT TELECAST IF THEY WANT ME TO FIX THIS TRANSFORMER
TSK-TSK! CROWS ON THAT TELEVISION POLE AGAIN
Television
ROGER, YOU KEEP OFF THAT TELEVISION POLE - REMEMBER YOUR DAD'S A GOOD REPUBLICAN
MY FRANS
L.F. VAN ZELM

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Beautiful Sight*

By RODGERS

The caretaker's cat showed us where Rover had buried his bones!
SNIFF
And, wow, did we make the dirt fly!
"Oh, boy! Isn't that a pretty sight!" I wagged as the bones came into view-
Not that we wasted much time just looking!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Petrel Is From Missouri*

By THE HAGERS

My gliding made the petrel scoff. "Why don't you turn your engine off?
Just hold your wings out straight like this. No trick at all—you just can't miss."
He came up closer. "What's that thing?" "This decoration on my wing?
An air-corps token. It's no fake." "For flying? Are you kidding, drake?"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Tightening Manpower

It is obvious that a sharp battle of pressures has been swirling full tilt through the White House for some days with American manpower policies the hot issue.

On one side are aligned powerful farming and industrial interests. They are already short of workers—though there is some evidence their problem is largely one of turnover—and they are now experiencing an aggravation of their problem as the draft focuses on younger skilled workers.

They have been to see the President and, through Manpower Commissioner McNutt, have pleaded the essentiality of some young men with specialized skills. War production and food production will suffer acutely, they say, if further inroads are made. It is estimated by Selective Service that about 900,000 men between 18 and 25 are now deferred on farms and in industry.

On the other side of this controversy stand local draft boards and, it seems, the military authorities. These boards are in warm contact with the problem, and it is perhaps a little difficult to convince them of the utter impossibility of replacing the skill of a "20-year-old expert," whereas the immediate and community-wide effect of dispatching such an important economic unit as a 35-year-old father is vividly before them.

For its part, the Army, rightly or wrongly, prefers the younger material for soldiers.

The ultimate answer to this manpower problem continues to be one of better management. Some means must be found for bringing more stability to employment, so that the present transfer of about 5 per cent of the working force every month—60 per cent a year—from one plant to another is ended.

Some method must be found, other than competitive wages, for funneling workers into essential war work and farming rather than into nonessential endeavor.

Some way must be discovered for giving accurate weight to the best employment of a skill, while at the same time providing as much cushion as possible for the young families in which lies so much of the immediate postwar promise of the Nation.

As the manpower situation becomes more stringent, and the palliatives become less effective, the conclusion gathers force that a national mobilization, such as that outlined in the Austin-Wadsworth national service bill, is required.

Moscow and Italy

Britons and Americans who expect Russian diplomacy to follow western models are naturally nonplussed by such apparent contradictions as Stalin's recognition of the Badoglio regime in Italy. But Communist diplomacy never wears its heart on its sleeve. For the sake of keeping open the channels of international business it can make a bow to king or dictator without placing any stamp of ideological approval on their regimes.

Having itself survived quite happily a period when most of the world refused to recognize its existence, the Communist Government is profoundly skeptical of the democratic tendency to express moral disapproval by nonrecognition. Therefore it would be a mistake to read too much into the unexpected announcement that Russia is going to exchange diplomatic representatives with the Badoglio Government. It is reported that the Italian Communists will continue to denounce Badoglio and the King.

But Soviet diplomacy is not absentminded. It may have a reason for this move beyond the facilitating of normal Russian-Italian relations. Moscow's recognition might easily run interference for British recognition, which Mr. Churchill has appeared eager to bestow. It could make Washington's apparent reluctance more awkward or Washington's agreement less vulnerable to liberal attack. It might also encourage British-American reciprocity. Russia is not nearly so interested in Italy—primarily a British sphere of influence—as in a free hand in the East.

British-American opinion need not be thrown off—in any direction—by Russia's move. There is perhaps more than ever a need to prevent old-line diplomacy from fastening on Italy a reactionary regime which sooner or later the Italian people will throw off.

We sincerely hope that postwar readjustments will mean more to some people than the return of whipping cream and plenty of nylons.

Call to the Czechs

Ever since that tragic autumn of 1938 the Czechs have waited for a chance to fight for their homeland. The call they have now received from their Government-in-Exile tells them that their opportunity will not be much longer delayed. It is time to transform their passive measures of resistance into activity and to be ready to present their oppressors with an armed uprising. The Russians are only a little more than 100 miles away, and coming on fast. Invasion plans in the west have reached, apparently, their final stages. The enemy is to be struck from all sides—and from underneath.

What can the Czechs do? They are not adequately armed to deal with the Nazis in their midst, but their leaders point out that the Czechs can prepare to harbor parachutists from the Russian forces, they can push sabotage, kill Nazis agents as someone killed the hangman Heydrich. Their activities can now be pushed with less regard for risks—risks which could not be borne earlier while the very survival of the Underground was threatened by Nazi executions of its leaders.

Then it was a time to wait but now it is a time to act.

Coaches Can't Be Stretched

It is good news not alone to travelers but to railroad men, Government officials and others, that rail travel is reaching its apex. Although the ODT forecasts a rise of 15 per cent this year, and the Association of American Railroads estimates a 10 to 20 per cent rise, current trends suggest that both these estimates are generous. Florida travel both ways is very heavy, but trains on other routes in the East are showing signs of a reduction in patronage.

To the West Coast, the military movement is heavy and will continue to be. In the South, car shortages actually have made it impossible to move military groups on the precise day desired sometimes. But the public travel is now as high as it can go—not only because everyone who must travel is riding the trains now and has been for two years, but simply because the cars are not made of rubber and cannot be stretched to carry any more.

Mission Accomplished

When a battle-weary Marine in the South Pacific discovers a Red Cross club and girls from home in the jungle, he may think he's dreaming. But he isn't. He's just one of the many fighting men that the Red Cross didn't forget when it established its far-spreading recreation service.

When a G. I. in China looks up to see an American girl on the streets of Chungking, home seems suddenly nearer.

When a Yank in Italy can drop in to the Red Cross club and chat with the workers about his girl back in the States and his plans for the future, he forgets for a while the mud and the guns and the Anzio beachhead.

Thousands of servicemen today are grateful beneficiaries of this branch of the Red Cross. Its workers have undertaken no easy assignment. They, also, have had their battles—with heat and filth, and the shortage, if not the actual absence of necessary clubhouse facilities.

From all over the world comes the triumphant report of these hard-working young women of the Red Cross: "Mission accomplished!"

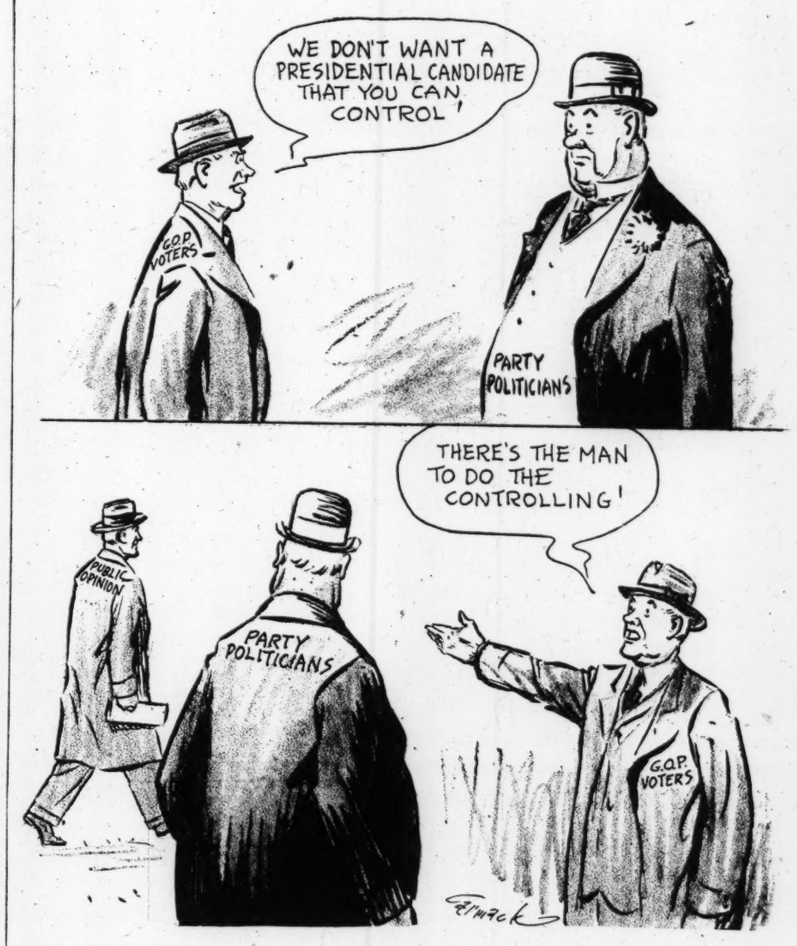
Discovering Dawn

Until winter before last, many city folk had less than a yawning acquaintance with sunrises. Such pleasures were reserved for milkmen. But under Eastern War Time, winter mornings have found us eating breakfast by moonlight, becoming almost familiar with the pale morning stars, and each day enjoying the ever-changing wonders of dawn. Wordsworth was right:

Earth has not anything to show more fair:
Dull would he be of soul who could pass by
A sight so touching in its majesty:
This city now doth, like a garment, wear
The beauty of the morning.

Viewed from Harvard Bridge at daybreak, Boston buildings have been outlined against skies that were brilliant, opalescent, and soft pink in turn. A few mornings, there have been windswept gray clouds, with seagulls dipping below the faint flush on the horizon. Once it was a Navy dirigible coming swiftly and silently from its night patrol, a portentous shadow against the flaming east. Whatever the scene, seeing the sun come up has more than compensated for having to fumble in utter darkness to turn off the alarm.

It's Time to Tell Him



Life in the Pentagon Is Kinda . . .

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Richard L. Strout

It's something in the atmosphere as well as the sheer size of that streamlined rabbit warren, the Pentagon Building, that daunts the Washington visitor.

The Pentagon, you remember, is the 5-in-1 War Department structure that covers 42 acres, which somebody has figured out is big enough for the entire prewar U. S. Army.

"What is your business?" asks any receptionist of any visitor at any of the entrances, followed by "Have you an appointment with Lieutenant-Colonel Jones?"

When the visitor shakes his head he is told that the Jones telephone branch is 842, and to go further down the corridor, please, to the exchange.

The corridor isn't a corridor, it's an underground echoing street, lined with big stores.

The woman at the switchboard writes down the Jones extension. "Booth 26. Six cents, please."

"But why the charge?" asks the visitor.

"I must first dial the Pentagon Building."

"Oh!—So? But why the extra cent?"

"The Government charges a tax," says the woman ambiguously.

The timid visitor, thoroughly cowed, retreats to Booth 26. The bell rings.

"Pentagon," says a voice.

"Yes," says the visitor, "I'm here, too."

"Extension, sir?"

"Extension 842, please."

Buzzings.

"Hello, is this Jim, I mean lieutenant, I mean colonel, I mean Jones's office?" asks the visitor.

"Colonel Jones is no longer at 842. His extension is 4743."

"Well—switch me, will you?"

"Sorry, you'll have to dial Pentagon."

"But, confound it, I'm here, I tell you. I'm in Pentagon. What I mean—I, you—we're all trapped in this awful place!"

An electric wave of sympathy flows over the line. Only for a second. The voice says "Sorry," and disconnects.

"I want Pentagon," repeats the desperate visitor at the switchboard.

"Six cents, please."

This time the message gets through. Pent up somewhere in the same Pentagon, it reaches a familiar voice. . . .

"Yes, I have an appointment," says the visitor confidently, presenting himself now the second time at the receptionist's desk.

The receptionist looks at the visitor distrustfully. She calls Jones herself to make sure, first getting the wrong number.

"Very well," she says at length, filling out a pink form. "What is your home address? What is your business address? What is your name? What is your firm's name? What is your business? Do you know Colonel Jones? Please be seated over there. You will have a guide in a moment."

After that there is a wait.

The visitor reflects with a certain malicious satisfaction that despite these precautions things sometimes go awry, even in the Pentagon. The other day two young things, invited over to see Pentagon motion pictures of Army culinary, blundered into a likely looking projection room where, instead of pies and cakes, there were violent action shots of all sorts of tanks, guns, and airplanes. An apoplectic orderly finally made them understand that they were watching maneuvers of America's latest secret weapons. They haven't the slightest idea what they saw. . . .

At length the visitor's name is announced and the guide, a smiling colored girl, arrives.

No, she says, as they set off together through the five-fold labyrinth, she hasn't worked here long.

"Do you like working in the Pentagon?" he asks.

A deeper shade darkens her brow as they explore geometric passages.

"I likes it," she says, "except for one thing. It's kinda—kinda—"

"Exactly," says the visitor.

Our Readers Say—

Can We Stand Divided Control?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The argument offered by some—that if this country is at war with Germany at election time, it would vote for President Roosevelt, otherwise not—in my opinion, is either propaganda or shows little thought.

The President does not take office until January 20, 1945. If the trend continues that has been in effect for the past several Congressional elections, there will be a Republican House and Senate, or at least one opposed to the New Deal ideology. Even if the President is re-elected, there is still likely to be a Republican-controlled Congress.

After all this country has gone through domestically during the incumbency of the present President, plus the hardships incident to the war and the costly errors made, could the country survive four years of stalemate, which inevitably would result?

Would it not be better to elect a Republican President, since it is so doubtful that a Democratic Congress will be elected?

Boston — HARRY C. PHILBRICK

Back to Barter?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Much is being voiced and written these days about postwar plans for unemployment. But I have yet to see or hear an article that advises a solution which the logic of events compelled after the last war.

I was a piano teacher at the time and found my long-successful studio without pupils. I ran an advertisement in the local paper to the effect that I would accept labor or produce in exchange for piano instruction. I was offered the services of a dressmaker, a professional baker, a laundress, housecleaners, an electrician, several interior decorators, gardeners, and much unskilled labor. In produce I was offered fuel from a man owning a strip of timber, apples, fresh meat. My studio was soon running full time. My family was provided with new clothes. Our house was lovely with fresh paper and paint. All the yard and housework except the cooking of the daily meals was done in exchange for lessons. I provided music by cutting up old "Etudes." The "depression" ended for us with the insertion of that advertisement. — FLORENCE HOOD JOHNSON

Tacoma, Wash.

Taxes and Public Housing

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I note your recent headline, "Public Housing Costing Boston Vast Tax Loss." It is clear that the tax loss is more than just a headline. The city of Boston loses $35,000,000 a year in tax revenue because of "Federal housing in lieu of taxes."

The Federal Government takes land from the people and does not even pay board for it—that is, no ground rent.

Now what Boston and Massachusetts should do to this robbing Uncle Sam is to charge him ground rent for the land he squats on for nothing. The simplest way to make this loving Uncle of ours pay for what he takes is to do what Henry George advocated sixty or more years ago, impose taxation for public revenue on the economic value of land.

The principle has been applied in other parts of the world. As far back as 1909, Winston Churchill advocated it, and I will wager a cocked hat that the principle will be recognized in the rehabilitation of bombed areas in England. Boston has been bombed and is being bombed by excessive taxation, more than George III taxed when at last Boston revolted. — T. T. W. JR.

Milton, Mass.

The Word "Fascist"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Please add my name to the long list of people who said "Amen" to your leading editorial on the growing habit among governmental leaders to throw around the word "fascist." We've signed a lot of pledges less important than one which could be offered by The Christian Science Monitor not to use this divisive word. — RALPH HAYWOOD

Chicago

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"The Little Bird"

(From a War Correspondent's Journal)

February (Kwajalein Atoll)—Ashore this afternoon of D-plus-One Day with Hal O'Flaherty and Robert Trumbull. We land near Namur's Yokohama Pier, which used to have a good hammerhead crane. The pier itself can be put into repair very shortly.

Seabees and Marines are handling the supplies out of landing boats under the command of Lieut. John Partridge, an affable six-footer who goes by the nickname of "The Little Bird." He allows us to stow our gear in the anti-tank trench for which the Japs no longer have any use. The beach party telephone switchboard is already doing a brisk business.

O'Flaherty tells The Little Bird that he has always been under the impression that the Seabees don't land until the fighting is over. Lieutenant Partridge groans loudly.

"Where does everyone get that idea?" he demands. "Why, some of my boys are up there at the front fighting right now."

* * *

Aside from concrete works and the charred trunks of a few palm trees, everything in sight has been leveled. The air is full of the dust raised by this devastation. But we are told that the stretch of beach on which we have landed is supposed to be secure.

Five minutes after clambering out of The Little Bird's entrenched command post, we three correspondents are flat on our faces in the sand, listening to the zing of bullets and watching the sand fleas go their untroubled ways. Progress during the rest of the day is considerably a matter of ups and downs. . . .

A spectacular sight about sundown. The Japs have got a machine-gun nest in the roof of an unfinished hangar. The fire from their guns—there appear to be two or three—crackles furiously across the flat ground. The white tracers look like sparks in the distance. But before long, the sparks are extinguished. . . .

* * *

Out to a landing boat at dusk for a ride to the ship and work on a story. The ride is about ten miles. Distance quickly obliterates the noise of the firing on the beach. The air over the dark water is cool and fresh. It helps to wash the dust out of the nostrils. The salt spray tastes clean. The wind has driven off the smell of burning.

The only audible noises now are the splash of the waves against the boat and the reassuring throb of the Diesel engine. The big, high moon casts a soft blue light on the whitecaps, the boat, and the faces of men. The great blazes of oil on the beach have become distant bonfires. So quickly does the battle grow remote.

* * *

February 2 (Ashore at Roi)—John Fabion and Harry Jackson, a couple of Marine combat artists, and I have been tramping the airfield for hours—examining the wrecked Jap fighters and bombers, clambering over the defense embankments, looking at the coastal defense guns which the enemy was never able to use against our landing forces.

There is no particular point now in our heading for north Roi beach until it comes out that we all have the same idea. We leave our clothes on the breakwater the Japs built, pick our way through the coral patches, and dunk ourselves in the Pacific. The water is shallow for a long way out. We swim a short distance and then float back toward the shore on the strong current. There are heavy breakers beyond the reef.

After the swim, we lie on the sand and let the sun dry us. Jackson and Fabion consider settling down on Roi for a few months of loafing and painting. The sun is hot. Momentarily, the war is remote again.

Two hundred feet away, a Japanese warrior lies still on the sand.

JOHN BEAUFORT

We Fall for a Myth

Down the Middle of the Road

By Erwin D. Canham

On January 11, this newspaper printed an Associated Press dispatch datelined Sausalito, Calif. That ordinarily reliable news service told of a young couple inviting a lonely soldier to their modest home for Thanksgiving Dinner. There was unmatched silver, ordinary dishes and tablecloth. The soldier grinned and enjoyed himself.

But on Christmas Eve, ran the story, a package arrived at the home from a Chicago department store. It contained a damask tablecloth and napkins, a full set of silver and costly English china. There was also a note, saying: "Dear friends: This is a slight token of my appreciation for the kindness and hospitality you showed a homesick soldier on Thanksgiving Day. (Signed) MARSHALL FIELD IV."

The only trouble with that delightful anecdote is that it has been kicking around since World War One, when it was told with variations about Marshall Field III. It has undoubtedly also been told about every great merchant family since the wars of the Assyrians, and in variations the Arabian Nights, Boccaccio, and the other great story tellers know it. And we—together with the Associated Press—fell for it.

Had we but known it, the tale was already under investigation. Columnists for a Redlands, Calif., paper were doing a good job of research. They had printed the story on December 13. Only it was a Los Angeles lady who got the silver, while Sausalito is across the Bay from San Francisco. And they heard from at least four people, who believed — and insisted positively — that the story was true. They also heard from Marshall Field. He wrote: "Thank you for checking up on the story about my son. The story is not true. I think it actually springs from a story about myself in the last war, in which I sent a bunch of flowers to my hostess the next day. It did not include any silver. Yours very truly, MARSHALL FIELD."

Of course, this little story is only one of thousands which circulate constantly and periodically and are just as baseless. How many we have all heard! Many have attained some historical fame. People always seem to be believing things that aren't so. There was the case of the Russian soldiers who were alleged to have been transported through Britain during the last war. Thousands of persons "knew a man" who "saw" them. The report attained tremendous seeming authenticity. Yet it was false.

The important thing about these stories is that so many people "know the man" who saw it happen. It is, of course, always impossible to find the man who actually saw the incident, but you can always find an observer who will attest—at one remove—that it took place. So it was with the Marshall Field story. The Redlands columnists found many people who identified by name the alleged recipient of silver. But when they spoke to this person, she only "knew the person" to whom it had happened.

Every army camp, every ship, every locality in time of war, teems with just such rumors. Men in service, being aware of the character of these myths, pass them along semihumorously and with considerable embroidery. Civilians can embroider, too, but they are generally much more credulous.

This newspaper is constantly receiving rumors, from perfectly respectable and trustworthy people, who would never invent a falsehood in their lives, but whose stories are nevertheless inaccurate when they are secondhand. Whenever a period or area of military uncertainty comes along, the rumors multiply. The stories out of Alaska, for example, have been many and lurid—some of them were proved to be true.

The most spectacular single word-of-mouth report of this war in the United States was, we believe, the story of enemy aircraft having landed, crashed, or been shot down in the Los Angeles area in the first weeks of the war. We received numerous explicit versions of this affair, but none—as yet—which was firsthand. Yet by printing this very paragraph, we are perfectly confident we will receive many letters saying that the writers "know a man" who saw one of the planes. We will eagerly await an eyewitness account. All others are recommended to buy war instead of postage stamps.

A recent, and spectacular, case of rumormongering was the dispatch from London circulated by the United Press stating that at a banquet during the Teheran meetings, Marshal Stalin had "bopped" Marshal Timoshenko with a bottle. For sending out this dispatch, the United Press issued an equally spectacular apology and retraction. Perhaps Moscow threatened to expel the U. P. man. That the A. P. ran the Marshall Field story, after California newspapers had already exposed it, shows that even the more careful among us can slip at times. And even accepting the customary reliability of the A. P., The Christian Science Monitor should have been more vigilant.

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